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ABSTRACT

This dictionary of Kodiak Alutiiq contains much of the conversational vocabulary of the Kodiak Island dialects. The alphabet is presented with examples in English as a key to pronunciation and with explanations of the sound system. An introduction to the dictionary explains the format and provides examples for each category of word to facilitate usage of the dictionary. The entries are arranged alphabetically according to English equivalents. (AMH)

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A CONVERSATIONAL DICTIONARY OF

KODIAK ALUTIIQ

Compiled and with an
Introduction by
Jeff Leer

A Publication of the
Alaska Native Language Center
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A CONVERSATIONAL DICTIONARY OF KODIAK ALUTIIQ

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In January of 1978 the Alaska Native Language Center held a week-long workshop in Kodiak for the purpose of introducting the Alutiiq writing system to those who could be key people in language work in their villages on Kodiak Island. Participating in the workshop were representatives of all the main villages except Ouzinkie: Larry Matfay, Martha Matfay, and Raymond Kelly from Old Harbor, Walter Simeonoff and Mary Simeonoff from Akhiok, Tania Malutin and Zoia Sugak from Karluk, John Pestrikoff and Julia Pestrikoff from Port Lions (representing the Afognak dialect), Marina Waselie from Larsen Bay, and other occasional participants living in Kodiak, of whom we wish to mention Senefonte and Jennie Zeedar, Mary Gallagher, and Sophie Katelnikoff, who all made important contributions to the dictionary. Also participating was Father Michael Oleksa, who is at present the Orthodox priest at Old Harbor and is working with native language programs on Kodiak Island, especially in Old Harbor and Akhiok. Jeff Leer and Irene Reed of the Alaska Native Language Center conducted the workshop.

At this workshop several issues important to the future of the Alutiiq language programs were decided. After the Alutiiq alphabet (which is at present used in English Bay and Port Graham on the Kenai Peninsula, and on the Alaska Peninsula) was introduced to the participants, all those present agreed that they wish to use the same writing system. They also wish to be included in the comprehensive Alutiiq dictionary which is in the process of being compiled by ANLC as part of the dictionary project funded by the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities. They also agreed that they prefer the name Alutiiq to refer to their people

and language, rather than any of the other names which have so far been proposed and used in linguistic and anthropological publications (Sugpiaq, Suk Eskimo, Pacific Gulf Yupik, etc.). The participants also decided that a short dictionary of Kodiak Island Alutiiq is of the highest priority for their language programs. Accordingly, the bulk of the workshop was devoted to going over the Short Dictionary of Alaska Peninsula Alutiiq and obtaining Kodiak equivalents for the vocabulary contained in that dictionary, where they differ from the Alaska Peninsula dialect. One session was also devoted to Kodiak place names, the principal contributors being Larry Matfay (Kaguyak area), Raymond Kelly (Old Harbor area), and John Pestrikoff (Afognak area). These place names are not included in this dictionary, but are to be published separately.

We would like to express thanks to the staff of Kodiak Community College and St. Herman's Theological Seminary for providing working space and giving assistance for the workshop. The Kodiak Area Native Association also gave valuable support for the workshop. Over the past three years they have conducted two short workshops during which some of the words given in this dictionary were gathered, especially from Larry Matfay. To all the individuals and organizations who showed interest, we express our gratitude.

Finally, in March of 1978, Raymond Kelly came to Fairbanks to work for a week with Leer on extending the coverage of this dictionary. They went over the Conversational Dictionary of Kenai Peninsula Alutiiq (being published jointly by ANLC and the National Bilingual Materials Development Center) to obtain Kodiak Alutiiq equivalents of the basic conversational vocabulary which was not included in the Short Dictionary of Alaska Peninsula Alutiiq. All of this vocabulary, together with vocabulary from Leer's earlier field notes from Kodiak, was collated and typed by Helen Howard and

Jane McGary. The introduction to the dictionary was adapted from that which had been written by Leer for the Conversational Dictionary of Kenai Peninsula Alutiiq.

Because of the way this dictionary was assembled, there are in some cases words gathered from different sources and at different times which are given in the dictionary under one English gloss. Many of these understandably have somewhat different meanings, but it was not possible to recheck these entries before the publication of this dictionary. This will have to wait until the publication of the combined Alutiiq dictionary, which is scheduled for completion in 1981. Thus the present dictionary should be considered a preliminary dictionary, not a comprehensive dictionary of the Kodiak Island language.

Jeff Leer
Irene Reed

THE NAME 'ALUTIIQ'

Many people who use this dictionary may not be familiar with the name 'Alutiiq', since this language has elsewhere been referred to as Sugpiaq, Sugcestun, Suk Eskimo, Chugach Eskimo, and Pacific Gulf Yupik. However, the overwhelming consensus of local opinion is that the name 'Alutiiq' is preferable to any of these.

The Alutiiq language is <u>not</u> the language of the people who inhabit the Aleutian Chain; it is a member of the Eskimo family of languages and is split into two dialects: <u>Koniag Alutiiq</u> (Kodiak Island and Perryville, Chignik, Port Heiden, Pilot Point on the Alaska Peninsula), and <u>Chugach Alutiiq</u> (Port Graham, English Bay, Seldovia on the Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound). These people have been called 'Aleuts' since the time of Russian contact, since the Russians did not distinguish between the Alutiiqs and the Aleutian Aleuts. Even though most Alutiiqs are aware of the fact that they have common ancestry with the Yupiks, and that their language is related to the Yupik language, they consider themselves Aleuts and not Eskimos. The name "Sugpiaq" was originally used as a name for the people; this name is still used by some of the older people, but nowadays most people do not consider this to be a generic name, and say that it simply means 'a real person' or even 'just like a person'; hence, it is not an appropriate name for their people.

We regret the confusion it may cause the scientific community to use this new name, but we believe that it would be unwise to try to force an unwelcome name on these people.

THE ALPHABET

a	akit	'money'
c	caskaq	'cup'
e	engluq	'house'
f	fanaȓuq	'lantern'
g	gagtuq	'it is rough'
gw	gwani	'here'
hm	arhmasut	'tomcod eggs'
hn	quuhnartuq	'it is sour'
hng	tuquhnguaraa	'he is pretending to kill it'
i	ika	'over there'
k	kinaq	'who'
kw	sugkwaraa	'she is giving birth to it'
l	luk	'onion'
ll	lla	'outside'
m	maama	'mother, mom'
n	nuna	'land'
ng	angun	'old man'
p	patuq	'cover'
q	qayaq	'baidarka, kayak'
r	rirtuq	'it is shiny'
ȓ	wiitȓuuq	'pail'
s	suk	'person'
t	taata	'father, dad'
u	una	'this one'
w	weg'et	'grass'
y	yaasiik	'box'

INTRODUCTION TO THE ALPHABET

FOR ALUTIIQ SPEAKERS

The alphabet used in this dictionary was designed for the Alutiiq language, which is spoken mainly in the following towns and villages:

KONIAG ALUTIIQ

Kodiak Island

Ouzinkie

Old Harbor

Akhiok

Karluk

Larsen Bay

Port Lions

Alaska Peninsula

Perryville

Chignik

Port Heiden

Pilot Point

CHUGACH ALUTIIQ

Kenai Peninsula

English Bay

Port Graham

Seldovia

Prince William Sound

Chenega (uninhabited since tidal wave)

Tatitlek

Cordova

This dictionary contains much of the conversational vocabulary of the Kodiak Island dialects; much of this vocabulary is also used, sometimes with small differences in pronunciation, in the Alaska Peninsula dialects, which together with the Kodiak dialects form the Koniag branch of the Alutiiq language.

On the preceding page, we give the letters of the Alutiiq alphabet with an example to show how they are pronounced. The letters are the same as those used in the English alphabet, except that certain of the letters are pronounced quite differently from the way they are in English.

This is because Alutiiq has some sounds that are not found in English, and in order to write these sounds, we take a few letters of the English alphabet and give them a different pronunciation so as to be able to write all the sounds in the Alutiiq language. There are five letters that have especially different sounds in Alutiiq: c, e, g, q, r. If you learn the Alutiiq pronunciation of these letters, you will find it fairly easy to read Alutiiq. Also, you should learn the pronunciation of the digraphs ll and ng.

First, let us take a look at the vowels used in Alutiiq. These are a, e, i, and u. (The vowel o is used in only one Russian loan word in this dictionary: patlouskaaq 'solar plexus'.) Each vowel has only one basic sound in Alutiiq, unlike English, where each vowel may be pronounced in many different ways. The vowel a is similar to the a in English what; compare Alutiiq gwani 'here', or when long, as in father, compare Alutiiq taata 'father'. The vowel e is similar to the e in English ticket; compare Alutiiq ketmi 'downhill, out in the open'. But notice that Alutiiq e is not like the English 'short e' sound, as in 'pet'. For those of you who read Russian, Alutiiq e is something like Russian ы. Thus, ena 'house' would be written in Russian letters ына. Alutiiq i sounds something like English ee or Russian и, as in imaq 'ocean', in Russian letters имаҟ. Alutiiq u sounds something like English oo or Russian у, as in una 'this one', in Russian letters уна.

There are also two special vowel combinations which should be learned:

ai aigaq 'hand'

au auk 'blood'

As for the consonants, the letter c is used in Alutiiq for the sound which is something like ch in English or Russian ч, as in caqiq

'something'. Notice also the combination ces (like Russian ц), as in macestaq 'coal'. The double letter ll is pronounced with a sound not found in English, which can easily be remembered by thinking of the word elltuq 'it is letting off steam or air', since this sound is made by letting out air from the mouth along the sides of the tongue. Notice also the combination tell, as in tekitellraa 'he arrived'.

The letter q, as in qayaq 'boat', is similar to k, except that it is made farther back in the throat, by raising the back of the tongue to touch the back of the roof of the mouth, where the uvula hangs. Be sure not to confuse this letter with g!

Compare the sound of k and q in these words:

(all'inguq) iingaq	'(one) eye'
(mal'uk) iingak	'(two) eyes'
kaugyaq	'fox'
qaugyaq	'sand'
tak'uq	'it's long'
taq'uq	'it's done'

The letters g and r represent sounds which are not found in English, but they are very frequent in Alutiiq words, so it is important to learn them well. The consonant g is made at the same place in the mouth as English g. However, there is an important difference. Whereas the breath is completely blocked in making the English g, the Alutiiq g is made with the breath passing continuously through the opening formed between the tongue and the roof of the mouth. The sound produced is very much like Russian х. Thus gagtuq 'it is rough' would be written in Russian characters as хахтуқ. Notice also the combinations keg (like Russian кх), as in kegluku, 'bite it' and qeg as in maqegluku 'carry it on one's shoulder'.

Alutiiq r, as in arnaq 'woman', is similar to g, except that it is made further back in the throat. In fact, r is made in the same location in the mouth as q, described above, but it is smoother and continuous, like the g. For those who have studied German or Parisian French, Alutiiq r is something like the r in these languages. Here are some pairs of words showing the contrast of g and r:

agyaq	'star'
arya'aq	'young lady'
igua	'I'm swallowing'
irua	'his leg'

Notice also the combination qer, as in angqertuq 'it hurts'.

You will probably find that it is not difficult to read Alutiiq once you have learned the sounds of the letters given above: the vowels a, e, i, u; and the consonants c, ll, q, g, r. So if you just want to learn to read the dictionary, go back and review the sounds of the letters. However, for those who wish to learn more about the alphabet, we include a section on the voiceless consonants.

Voiceless Consonants

To get the idea of what is meant by the word voiceless, say the sound of l as in liitaa 'he's learning it'. Touch your voicebox when you say it. You can feel it vibrating. Now say the sound of ll as in lliigaa 'he is putting it down', and touch your voicebox. This time, there is no vibration. This vibration we call voice, so we say that l is voiced but ll is voiceless.

The consonants m, n, and ng (pronounced as in English sing) also have voiceless companions which are written with h in front of them.

For example, compare the n in arnaq 'woman' with the hn in arhnaq 'sea otter'. Note that hn is said with air coming through the nose--you can feel it if you put your hand in front of your nose. Compare also the sound of m as in ermigwik 'washbasin' with hm as in arhmasut 'tomcod eggs', and the sound of ng as in angun 'old man' with hng as in tuquhnguaraa 'he's pretending to kill it'.

The voiceless consonants hm, hn, hng are frequently found following voiceless consonants, whereas their voiced equivalents seldom are. For this reason, hm, hn, hng are written without the h (that is, as (m, n, ng) when they follow p, t, k, q, ll, and s, as in:

ikna	'that one' (not ikhna)
taqmak	'dress' (not taqhmak)
ellminek	'himself, herself'.

H is also dropped following voiceless e:

legtemi	'in the den'
penaq	'cliff'
penguq	'hill'

Note also that the vowel e can be voiceless. In such cases, it does not have a distinctive sound of its own, but sounds like breath released from the mouth, without voice. Notice how the e is pronounced in the following words:

agutekutaraa	'she's going to take him along'
Alu'utiicestun	'in Aleut'
niskeka	'I heard him'
igaqeka	'I wrote it'
mit'ellria	'it landed'

These are most of the things you will need to learn to become a fluent reader of Alutiiq. There are other things which may be learned in the study of Alutiiq, but they are best learned in a classroom situation.

DICTIONARY FORMAT

This dictionary is designed to be a guide to using the Alutiiq language as it is spoken on Kodiak Island. Since this is a conversational dictionary of Kodiak Island Alutiiq, no attempt was made to include all English words, especially those not common in the spoken language. Therefore, if the reader does not find the translation for a given English word in this dictionary, he should look under a more common conversational equivalent or a related word; for example, to find comprehend, look under understand; if the equivalent expression is a phrase, he should look under the main word in the phrase; for example, to find fetch (= go get) look under either go or get.

Grammatical information about the Alutiiq word is included in the form of subglosses. All information is given in the form of complete words; no bases or other morphemes are given, so as not to confuse people who are not familiar with linguistics. One purpose of this introduction is to allow people who are interested in this language from a linguistic standpoint to extract the base from a given word, as well as information about word classes and other information about unpredictable morphology and syntactic usage. The reader should keep in mind, however, that the coverage of such information is incomplete in this dictionary; hopefully, these topics will be given full treatment in the comprehensive Alutiiq dictionary.

Stems, Bases, Postbases, Endings, and Enclitics

Before going into categories of words and how they are treated in the dictionary, explanation of some of the basic terminology used to discuss word structure is in order. The stem of a word is the smallest portion of the word to which endings may be directly attached; it may be composed of more than one morpheme, but always begins the word. A base is any portion of a word to which endings may be directly attached; thus the base of the word may be its stem, or its stem plus one or more suffixes.

Suffixes which precede the ending of a word are called postbases. Thus, a base plus a postbase results in a longer base. At the end of the word proper is one and only one ending (this ending may be zero), which denotes person, number, transitivity, mood, and case. Following the word proper, and separated from it by a hyphen, there may be one or more enclitics. Most of the enclitics denote interrogativity or emphasis. For example, the word Agkutartuten-qaa? 'Are you going to go?' is composed of a stem age- 'go' (which is also a base), plus the postbase -kutar- 'be going to ___', plus the ending -tuten 'you' (which all together form the word proper agkutartuten 'you are going to go'), plus the enclitic -qaa, which indicates a yes-or-no question.

Order of Entries

Many of the entries are phrases in English. These are entered under the main word or words in the phrase, so that quite a few are entered in more than one place in the dictionary. In some cases more information may be found under another English translation, and the

reader is referred to another entry. When there are a number of entries under one main English heading, the most basic words or phrases are given first, followed by other phrases in which the head word appears. For an example of how this works, see the main entry go, where we see first the word that means 'go' or 'walk', and then a number of other Alutiiq words meaning going in a certain way, a certain direction, and so on, and following those, some entries in which the word 'go' is not the first main word in the entry, starting with 'ask somone to go with one'. Note that each group of entries, separated by a space, has the same base in all the forms.

Syllable Weight

In Alutiiq, vowel pairs are not necessarily longer than single vowels. Both may be long or short (except that the vowel e is always short). For this reason, the difference between single vowels and vowel pairs is described in terms of syllable weight. Syllables having single vowels are called light syllables and syllables having vowel pairs are called heavy syllables. In native Alutiiq words, all heavy syllables, as well as light syllables which are stressed by virtue of their position in the word, are short if closed but long if open. In Russian words, however, some closed heavy and light stressed syllables are irregularly long in closed syllables. Such irregular length is indicated in the dictionary by putting an accent (´) over the irregularly lengthened vowel. For example, the word palátkaaq 'tent' has an irregularly long a.

The accent mark is also used over the vowels of open syllables in Russian words to show that the syllable is unpredictably stressed and lengthened. For example, the word saangapalúwaq 'swallow' has irregular stress and lengthening on the syllable lu; normally the stress would fall on pa.

Except in the first syllable of a word, there is a phonetic difference between light and heavy closed syllables. If the first syllable of a word is closed, however, there is no phonetic difference between heavy and light a, i, and u. Therefore, one cannot tell whether the vowel is morphologically single or double unless he can find another word having the same stem with an open first syllable. Then if this open syllable is short, the vowel is single, but if the syllable is stressed and long, the vowel is double. Rather than impose the morphological spelling on initial syllables of stems, we have decided instead to simply write initial syllables with single vowels when they are short, and with double vowels when they are long. This also allows us to write Russian words having irregularly long closed first syllables with double vowels. For example, paankaaq 'can' has a long a in the first syllable, but a short a in the second syllable.

According to what was said above, when the first syllable of a word listed in the dictionary is closed and has single a, i, or u, a word with the same stem may have a double vowel if the first syllable is open. In these cases, a subgloss or example is given in which the first syllable is open, and has a double vowel, for example lagluni 'dig', stem laag-, as shown by the subgloss laagai 'he is digging them up'. The same thing is true of the words lla 'outside' and gwi 'I, me'; underlyingly, these have double vowels, but the length does not show up unless an ending or enclitic of the shape -CV(..) is added.

Dropped Consonants

The consonants g and r are sometimes obligatorily, sometimes optionally dropped before a single vowel. When a word has a dropped

consonant the identity of this consonant can be determined if there is a form derived from the same stem in which a vowel pair follows the consonant, in which case the missing consonant shows up at the head of that syllable. Such forms are given wherever possible in the dictionary. For example, the dropped consonant in the word mal'uk 'two' is shown by the following form malruat 'the second one'.

Nouns

Nouns are given in the absolutive case, which is the case used for naming things and people, among other uses. Most nouns are cited in their singular form. Quite a few nouns are usually used in their plural form, especially when possessed, translating in English as singular. These are given as a choice, singular or plural, for example:

ladder: tr̆aapaq or tr̆aapat

A few nouns occur only in their plural or dual forms with singular meaning, for example:

music: cauyat (plural)

scissors: nuusicuak (dual)

Noun Stems

Nouns in their absolutive singular forms may end in a vowel, n, k, or q. All non-possessed nouns cited ending in t as well as numerals ending in n are in their absolutive plural form. Some nouns cited in their dual forms are also given with dual ending, such as -gka ('my two ___s') to show that the final -k is not part of the stem.

Of nouns ending in a vowel, most end in a. A few of these, referring to people of an older generation--parents, godparents, grandparents, aunts, and uncles, for example maama 'mother' and taata 'father'--act as though they ended in q, except in the non-possessed absolutive singular. Of the remaining nouns ending in a, all but a few, such as nuna 'land' and erina 'voice' have stems ending in e, for example quta 'beach', stem qute-; neqa 'food', stem neqe-. The stems of nuna and erina end in a.

Nouns whose absolutive singular ends in n have stems ending in -te, for example pikiyun 'present', stem pikiyute-.

Most nouns whose absolutive singular ends in k have stems ending in g, for example iqalluk 'fish', stem iqallug-.

Most nouns whose absolutive singular ends in q have stems ending in r, for example qayaq 'boat', stem qayar-. The major exception to this rule is found with nouns ending in -teq. Of these, nouns of the shape (C)Vteq have stems ending in r; otherwise, all such nouns have stems ending in te. For example, the stem of nateq 'floor' is nater-, but the stem of cuuteq 'ear' is cuute-. In the case of nouns like cuuteq the alternate absolutive singular ending cun is rare; monosyllable nouns ending in n are avoided. In fact, all other nouns whose stems end in teq may have absolutive singular forms ending in n; for example, pikiyun 'present' may also be pikiyuteq, and legta 'den', stem legte- may also be legteq. Also, a few nouns ending in q originally had stems ending in vowels, of which the main survival is the preservation of the original stem in certain absolutive possessed forms, for example iruq 'leg', iruka 'my leg' rather than *iruqa.

On the stems ending in g and r, the distinction is made between those whose final consonant is weak, that is, the final g or r will drop before any non-possessed noun ending; and those whose final consonant is strong, that is, the final g or r does not drop before non-possessed noun endings such as the ablative ending -mek/-nek, and whose non-possessed absolutive dual and plural forms either preserve the g or r, or show some irregularity due to the fact that the final consonant was preserved at an earlier stage of the language, and has now dropped out. It should be noted, however, that all stems and nearly all postbases ending in g or r may optionally be treated as if their final consonants were weak.

All stems ending in eg and er are strong stems, for example, nateq 'floor', stem nater-, ablative singular natermek 'of the floor', plural natret 'floors'. Stems ending in ig and ug are strong, for example iqalluk 'fish', iqallugmek (or iqallumek) 'a fish'[1], plural iqalluut (also iqallut) 'fish'. Stems ending in ag are usually weak, for example iqsak 'hook', ablative singular iqsamek (or iqsagmek) 'a hook', plural iqsat (rarely iqsiit) 'fish hooks'. Stems ending in ar, ir, and ur are almost always weak, for example arnaq 'woman', ablative singular arnamek 'a woman', plural arnat 'women'. Almost all the surviving stems with strong r have dropped consonants, for example uswiillraaq 'child', ablative singular uswiillra'armek 'a child', plural uswiillraraat.

Locational Nouns

A limited subclass of nouns is called locational nouns. These nouns refer to a positional or temporal relationship to some entity; thus, they are usually possessed, the possessor being the entity to whom the

relationship being described exists. For example, qainga 'on (top of) it' literally means 'its surface', and acaa 'under it' literally means 'the area underneath it' or 'the under side of it'. All the relational nouns given in this dictionary have stems ending in ar, i, u, e. The following chart shows the relationship of the stems to the possessed forms cited in the dictionary:

Possessed form ending in:	Stem ending in:	Example
..aa	..ar-	qukaa 'the middle of it', stem qukar-
..ia	..i-	ɐkia 'the side opposite it', stem aki- (but note acaa (not *acia), stem aci-)
..ua	..u-	iqua 'the end of it', stem iqu-
..ii	..e-	senii 'the side of it', stem sene-
..ainga	..ai-	qainga 'the top of it', stem qai-
..uunga	..uu-	cuunga 'the front of it', stem cuu-

A variety of derived bases are also given where these are found, for examples see under front.

Demonstratives and Personal Pronouns

Knowledge of the demonstratives is essential in conversational Alutiiq, so their coverage in this dictionary is fairly complete. There are two terms used in the dictionary that are essential in learning how to use the demonstrative system: restricted and extended. Generally speaking, a restricted demonstrative is used where you can point at the object or person without having to move your finger; that is, the object or person is located in a specific place, and not moving along

so that one would have to trace a path to describe its position. The extended demonstrative is used where you are referring to an area or to a moving object or person, so that you would move or wave your hand in pointing to it. These two categories are distinguished in here, there, over there (across there), up there, and down there. (The third type of demonstrative, which is referred to as obscured, refers to an object which is out of sight or obscured by distance. In most cases, it is obvious from the definition of the demonstrative that it refers to something obscured, for example behind, out (along the seacoast), upstairs, downstairs.)

Each demonstrative has two bases, the demonstrative adverb base and the demonstrative pronoun base. The demonstrative adverbs refer to position or motion, translating in English as 'here' or 'there', whereas the demonstrative pronouns refer to an object or person located at a place, translating as 'this' or 'that'. The demonstrative adverbs are sometimes irregular in form, so that all the occurring forms are given in the dictionary. Of special note is the plain or interjectional form, which does not occur with all demonstrative adverbs, and is usually used to form a non-verbal sentence such as Tawa'i kalikat 'There are the papers'.

The demonstrative pronouns are given in three forms: (1) the absolutive singular, which is a unique form, such as taugna 'that one'; (2) the relative singular, from which the stem of the rest of the singular cases can be found by removing the final -m, for example taug'um or taum 'of that one', stem taug'u- or tau-; and (3) the absolutive plural, from which the stem of the dual and plural forms of the pronoun can be

found by removing the final -t, for example, taugkut 'those', stem taugku-.

Similarly, the personal pronouns are given in their locative singular and plural forms, from which the stem of the singular, dual and plural forms of the pronoun can be found by removing the final -ni. For an example, see under I and we.

Verbs

Verbs are cited with third person subordinative endings, which are summarized here for reference:

	Intransitive (marked for subject)		Transitive (marked for object)	
	positive	negative	positive	negative
sg.	-(l)luni	-(g)kunani	-(l)luku	-(g)kunaku
dual	-(l)lutek	-(g)kunatek	-(l)lukek	-(g)kunakek
pl.	-(l)luteng	-(g)kunateng	-(l)luki	-(g)kunaki

The singular positive endings (-luni or -luku) are usually given; the negative endings are used when a verb is used only negatively or has a special negative meaning; and the dual and plural endings are used where the singular is inappropriate, for example:

go overboard (do it up big): palartegkunani

(they) separate: pegullutek

The third person forms are not specific as to animateness or gender. Thus third person forms can be translated in English with the pronouns he, him; she, her; or it, depending on the referent. In glossing verbs,

however, no subject pronoun is given in English, and the third person singular object is usually given as 'it' unless it would seem more natural to use 'him' or 'her'. For example, tangerlluni is glossed as 'see' rather than 'he sees, she sees, it sees'; and tangerlluku is glossed as 'see it' rather than 'see him, see her, see it'; but pucuurluku is glossed as 'kiss him' rather than 'kiss it'.

Verb Bases

Since most verbs are given with positive subordinative endings, we will first give the rules for deducing the base from forms with these endings. For the most part, if the verb ends in a positive subordinative ending with llu.., that is, -lluni, -lluku, etc., the base form of the verb may be found by replacing this ending with te, for example qamlluku 'turn it off', base qamte-. If the verb ends in -plluni, -klluni, or -qlluni, then the base may end in -pe-, -ke-, -qe-, or in -pte-, -kte- or -qte-. In these cases, stems ending in -te- are indicated by giving an example in which the t appears. For example, maklluni 'get up', base makte-, is given with the example maktuq 'he got up'. Otherwise, the reader may assume that there is no stem-final t, e.g., eklluni 'get in', base eke-. Also, of verbs ending in C_1C_2elluni, where C_2 is k or q, the base is found by removing the ending, e.g., mingqelluni 'sew', base mingqe-.

There are a few cases where the verb ends in ll'u..; in these cases there are two possibilities: (1) the verb base may end in t'e, for example mill'uni 'land', base mit'e-; or (2) the verb base may end in -llte-, for example all'uni (-ku) 'fight', base allte-. In these

cases the base is indicated either by a subgloss or a form given in one of the examples.

If the verb ends in an ending with -lu.., that is, -luni, -luku, etc. (with only one l), there are four possibilities. (1) If the preceding letter is a vowel, then the base can be found by removing the ending, for example cukaluni, base cuka-. One exception is ul'uni 'overflow', base ule-. (2) If the preceding letter is g or r, then the base can be found by removing the ending unless there is only one syllable preceding the ending, which has the form (C)Vg or (C)Vr, for example qilugluni 'bark', base qilug-, and iterluni 'enter', base iter-. (3) If the preceding letter is other than g or r, or if there is only one syllable preceding the ending, which has the form (C)Vg or (C)Vr, then the base can be found by removing the ending and adding e, except as noted in cases (2) and (4), for example aqumluni 'sit down', base aqume-, and agluni 'go', base age-. Exceptions to this rule are merluni (-ku) 'drink', base mer-, and lerluni 'fart', base ler-.

It may be helpful to view the same information the other way around in chart form:

Stem ending in	Positive subordinative form ending in
V-	Vluni, -ku, where V is a, i, u
g, r	g, r luni, -ku
VCe-	VCluni, -ku, where C is not t
te-	lluni, -ku

There are surface changes due to the fact that l is devoiced after a voiceless consonant and e is inserted to break up clusters of three consonants.

Only a few verbs are cited exclusively with a negative subordinative ending; in these, the base may be found by removing -(g)kuna.., for example, palartegkunani 'go overboard', base palarte-.

Transitivity

At the cost of being repetitious, we have tried to indicate in the dictionary whenever verbs could be used intransitively, transitively, or both. However, it is likely that in some cases full information is not given because a given verb is rarely used intransitively or transitively, but such omissions are not deliberate. Alutiiq verbs can be divided into four categories with respect to transitivity: they are intransitive-only verbs, subject-focused verbs, topic-focused verbs, and objective verbs.

1. Intransitive-only verbs are those which occur exclusively with intransitive endings, for example miklluni 'be small', and anluni 'go out, leave', but not iterluni 'enter'/iterluku 'enter it'.[2]

2. Subject-focused verbs are those which can occur with either intransitive or transitive endings, and in which the subject of the verb used intransitively corresponds with the subject of the verb used transitively. For example, nerluni 'eat'/nerluku 'eat it' is subject-focused, because in the sentences

Piugta ner'uq. The dog is eating.

Piugtem neraa. The dog is eating it.

the subjects correspond, even though they occur in different cases. This class of verbs is perhaps the most numerous.

3. Topic-focused verbs occur transitively and may or may not occur intransitively. If they do occur intransitively, then the subject of the intransitive verb corresponds to the object of the transitive verb, both of which are in the absolutive case.[3] For example, yuugarlluni 'break off suddenly'/yuugarlluku 'break it off suddenly' is topic-focused, because in the sentences

Puunga yuugartuq. Its handle broke off.

Uswiillraraam puunga yuugartaa. The child broke its handle off.

the subject of the intransitive verb corresponds to the object of the transitive verb. In both cases the question "what had something happen to it?" is answered by "its handle".

Another type of topic-focused verb is that in which the intransitive verb has a reflexive or reciprocal meaning, that is, the subject acting on himself or the subjects acting on one another. For example, compare the following sentences:

Nukallpiaq tuqutuq. The man killed himself.

Taqukaraam nukallpiaq tuqutaa. The bear killed the man.

Uswiillraaq urturtuq. The child is washing himself.

Arnam urturaa uswiillraaq. The woman is washing the child.

As before, the subject of the first sentence corresponds with the object of the second sentence. In this dictionary, such verbs are cited in their transitive forms only; the reader may assume that any verb which is given only with a transitive ending may be used intransitively in a reflexive sense, unless such a reflexive use would not make sense, or be useful.

Whereas it might not make sense to speak of the subject acting on himself, it may make sense to speak of subjects acting on one another.

For example, compare the following sentences:

Taugkuk pucuurtuk. Those two are kissing (each other).

Nukallpiam arnaq pucuuraa. The man is kissing the woman.

Here it is not possible to make a direct correlation between the subject of the intransitive sentence and the object of the transitive sentence. It would not make sense to say, for example,

*Arnaq pucuurtuq. The woman is kissing herself.

As a rule, if a verb can be used intransitively with a reciprocal sense in English, it is possible to do so in Alutiiq also.

Returning to the first pair of sentences, we can see that there is a kind of connection possible with the second pair. The intransitive form yuugarlluni is used in a way similar to the reflexive usage: Puunga yuugartuq. 'Its handle broke off.' might by way of comparison be translated 'its handle broke itself off', except that in English we do not speak of inanimate objects acting on themselves. Instead, we say that something happened to them. Thus the following relationship between the three subtypes of topic-focused verbs discussed in this section:

Intransitive	Transitive
something happened to an object	do something to an object
do something to oneself	do something to another person
do something to one another	do something to another person

Many subject-focused and topic-focused verbs have corresponding intransitive-only forms whose base ends in -(u)te- or -i-. Examples of such pairs are:

ikugluku 'find it'

ikuulluni 'find some'

eglluku 'throw it away'

egciluni 'throw some away, throw things away'

4. Objective verbs are those which take transitive endings with third person singular subject only, and where the object of the verb in Alutiiq corresponds to the subject of the verb in English. These verbs are easily recognizable by the fact that they have transitive endings whereas the English gloss is intransitive, and also by the fact thay they refer to a state caused by an exterior circumstance such as the weather or the passage of time, for example usulluku 'person is cold (due to being in cold surroundings)'.

Adjectival Verbs

A majority of intransitive verbs belong to the subcategory called adjectival verbs. These verbs usually translate into English as an adjective with a form of the verb 'be', for example kawirluni 'be red'. They are distinguished from other intransitive verbs by having a special participial (noun) form with the ending -sqaq or -lnguq, for example kawisqaq 'red (one)'. There are a few intransitive verbs which translate into English as adjectives but are not adjectival in Alutiiq, for example kaigluni 'be hungry', participial form kaillria(q) 'hungry (one)', which has the usual intransitive participial ending. Therefore, in this dictionary, the fact that a verb is adjectival is shown by giving the adjectival participial in parentheses following the form with a subordinative ending, unless the adjectival verb ends with some recognizable suffix which forms adjectival verbs. The following list includes most of these suffixes with their approximate meanings; verbs with

these endings are cited in the dictionary without giving the participial form.

With Subordinative Ending	With Participial Ending	Approximate Meaning
-narluni (or -narqelluni)	-nasqaq	'liable to (cause one to) ...'
-nainani	-nailnguq	'not liable to (cause one to) ...'
-nirluni	-nisqaq	'good to ...'
-niinani	-niilnguq	'not good to ...'
-yugluni	-yusqaq	'for the moment, at a particular time'
-tarluni	-tasqaq	'all the time, by nature'
-tainani	-tailnguq	'not ... all the time, not ... by nature'
-ngaluni	-ngasqaq	'look like ...'
-ngainani	-ngailnguq	'not look like ...'
-(s)ngaluni -(u)maluni	-(s)ngasqaq -(u)masqaq	'be in state or position'
-yuluni	-yusqaq	'be good at ...'
-yuinani	-yuilnguq	'not be good at ...'
-lguluni	-lgusqaq	'have lots of ...'
-nruluni	-nrusqaq	'be ...able'
-tuluni	-tusqaq	'positive attribute, large amount'
-kinani	-kilnguq	'negative attribute, small amount'
-keglluni -qeglluni	-kegtesqaq -qegtesqaq	'well, good'
-llugluni -lluglluni	-llusqaq -llugtesqaq	'poorly, bad'
-illuni	-ilnguq	'negative; not, no'

It can be seen from the above chart that many of the suffixes come in pairs, positive and negative, with the negative suffix ending in -(i)nani (-(i)lnguq). To avoid unnecessary repetition in the dictionary, only the positive form is given unless the negative form has a special meaning, because the negative forms can be easily and freely constructed. The following table lists predictable positive and negative pairs:

Positive	Negative
-narluni	-nainani
-nirluni	-niinani
-tarluni	-tainani
-ngaluni	-ngainani
-yuluni	-yuinani
-tuluni	-kinani[4]
-keglluni	-llugluni[4]

Thus for example piturnirluni 'taste good' is given in the dictionary, but piturniinani 'taste bad' is not. For this reason, if a negative expression is not found in the dictionary, the reader should look up the corresponding positive expression.

Certain adjectival verbs come in rather predictable groups based on an adjectival root. For an example of this type of group or family of words, see envy. The adjectival root of this family of stems is cikna-. With most of these families, all of the following suffixes may be used with the root:

-yugluni or -luni '... for the moment, at a particular time'

-tarluni '... all the time, by nature'

-klluku or -qlluku '... with regard to him/her/it'

-narluni 'be liable to cause one to ..., be ...able'

as well as the predictable negative forms -tainani and -nainani. Note especially the difference in meaning between -yugluni, which denotes a momentary state of mind, and -tarluni, which denotes a habitual state of mind or a temperamental quality, for example ukgeryugluni 'believe (at a given moment)' and ukgertarluni 'be a believer'.

Stative Forms

Most verbs can be changed into adjectival verbs with the meaning of 'be in a state or position' by the addition of the suffixes -(s)nga- or -(u)ma-, for example qiuglluni 'become curly', stative form qiugngaluni 'be curly'. For the most part, these stative forms are predictable, but a few forms that are not predictable are given in the dictionary, for example aqumluni 'sit down', stative form aqum'aluni or aqumgaluni 'be sitting'. The following chart summarizes the formation of these statives.

Stems ending in	Statives ending in
V-	Vmaluni
CV^{g}_{r}	CVumaluni where V is a, i, u
(C)VV^{g}_{r}	CVV'umaluni
VCe^{g}_{r}	$VC^{g}_{r}\}$umaluni
CCe^{g}_{r}	$CCe^{g}_{r}\}$umaluni
Ce-	Cumaluni, where C is not t
Vte-	Vsngaluni

Cte-	Cesngaluni (alternatively sometimes C(')ngaluni for any C except g, r)
{g, r}te-	{g, r}ngaluni

Example	Stative Form
iniluku 'hang it'	inimaluni 'be hung'
mellarluni 'get plugged up'	mellaumaluni 'be plugged up'
lagluku 'dig it'	laa'umaluni 'be dug up'
imegluku 'roll it up'	imgumaluni 'be rolled up'
pugluni 'swell up'	pugumaluni 'be swollen'
tekilluni 'arrive'	tekisngaluni 'be there, have arrived'
neplluni 'stick (to something)'	nepesngaluni 'be stuck (to something)'
tatarlluku 'fill it'	tatarngaluni 'be full'

Relative Appositive Forms

There are a number of verbs (most of which have stems ending in te) which could be called positional verbs because they refer to getting into a position, and they have stative forms which refer to being in that position, for example nangarlluni 'stand up', stative nangarngaluni 'be standing'. These verbs also occur in relative appositive forms, which are given in this dictionary because they are sometimes irregular. These are given in their third person forms as pairs separated by double slashes. The first member of the pair is used when it is in apposition to the subject of the sentence, and the second member is used in apposition to the object of the sentence. Thus, the relative appositive forms given for nangarlluni are nangarmi//nangaan 'standing'. These

may be used in sentences like the following:

Nangarmi piturtuq. He is eating standing up.

Tuquneq nangaan lliikii. He put the corpse down in a standing position.

Relative appositive forms are found with a few other common words, such as tamarmeng//tamaita 'all (of them)' and kiimi//kesiin 'alone, only'.

Causatives

Another very common derived form which should be mentioned here is the causative form of a verb base. In the case of topic-focused verbs, the base used transitively may be a causative of the base used intransitively, e.g. quplluni 'split', qupiluku 'split it, cause it to split'. With many other verbs a causative base is formed by adding -te- to an intransitive verb base, e.g. aimluni '(stick) breaks', aimlluku 'break it (stick)'. Such forms are given in the dictionary. In other cases the causative is regularly formed by the postbase -ceste- (after te, dropping the te, and after a consonant) or -gkwar- (elsewhere, i.e. after a vowel but not after te). Thus for example compare the following pairs of words:

leglluku	'(food) burns'
legceslluku	'burn it (food)'
piturluni	'drink'
piturceslluku	'make him drink'
qallaluni	'boil'
qallagkwarluku	'boil it'

Such predictable causatives are not necessarily indicated in the dictionary. Note that there may be more than one causative possible, one with a more specialized meaning.

tuquluni 'die'
tuqugkwarluku 'cause him to die, let him die'
tuqulluku 'kill him'

Continuative Forms

Many verbs, especially those referring to motion or work, have special continuative forms, found with a variety of suffixes which are often not predictable. Therefore, these continuative forms are given in the dictionary wherever they have been found, unless the base of the verb ends in -te-, since all bases ending in -te- may have continuative forms ending in -qe- or -qur-. The distinction between non-continuative and continuative verb bases is difficult to translate exactly into English.[6] The non-continuative forms are used where there is no emphasis on the continuity or duration of a motion or action, whereas the continuative forms are used where it is emphasized that a motion or action is continuous or repeated. The following examples should give some idea of the contrast involved:

Example	Continuative Form
tengluni 'fly, take off'	tengaurluni 'fly around, fly along'
qecengluni 'run, start running'	qec'ngallualuni 'run around, run along'
iqlluluni 'lie'	iqlluurluni 'keep on lying'
keligluku 'scrape it (off)' (may be with repeated actions but with emphasis on completion)	keligturluku 'scrape it continuously, scrape it repeatedly' (emphasis on repetition)
keglluku 'bite it (off)'	keghmarluku 'bite it repeatedly, bite it all over'

NOTES

1. The ablative case has a partitive function as well as translating 'from, off of, out of'.

2. There is a special transformation which occurs with the verbs of perception (especially 'see' and 'hear') whereby it is possible to say anluku: "Tangqeka anluku. I saw him go out." Even in this case, however, the verb is still underlyingly intransitive.

3. The subject of an intransitive verb and the object of a transitive verb, occurring in the absolutive case, are called the topic of the sentence in the Central Yupik grammar, hence the name topic-focused. The topic of the sentence may be defined as that which answers the question "what (who) had something happen to it (him, her)?"

4. Both members of these pairs are usually given in the dictionary since they translate with different English words.

5. For the behavior of the dropped consonant see section N.

6. This contrast is somewhat similar to that of the Russian aspect system; in fact, its nature may have been influenced by Russian contact.

A

ABC's: aapit

above it: qulii

accident
have an accident, get into trouble: piruyagluni

have an accident: ka'uglugluni

do it by accident: pingnaqeg-kunani
do it to him by accident: pingnaqegkunaku

accordion: kařmuuniat

accuse him: paciluku
keep on accusing him: paciurluku

ace: tusaq

act
act like that: tawaten ang'aluni; tawaten elliurluni

actually: cunang

add on to it: ilaluku
keep adding to it: ilaurluku

addition: ila'aq

adept
be adept: pawigluni (pawisqaq)

adopted child: pilinguaq

afraid
be afraid: alingluni
be afraid of it: alikluku

again: cali

against
hit it against something: piqrulluku

move against something: mallgulluku, mamilgulluku

put, move it against something: mallegluku

ago
a little while ago: gwaniq

long ago: qangiq

agree, go along with something: ugayugluni

agree with it: ugaklluku

agreeable
(situation) is agreeable: uganarluni

ahead: see before

aim it, aim at it: iimiulluku or qinrulluku

air
get air (especially after being inside a banya: unguakaa'irluni

airstrip: migwik

airplane: tengausqaq

akutaq: akutaq
make akutaq: akuciluni

Alaska: Alášskaaq

alder: uqgwik

chopped-up alders: kenerkiuwat

dead alder: tuqulineq

there are no alders, it is tundra: cainani

Aleut (person): Alutiiq

Aleut (from the Aleutian Islands): Taya'uq

alive: unguwarmi//ungugaan

be alive: unguwaluni
it is alive: ungugauq

all
all of it: tamarmi/tamiin

get some all over oneself: uragluni
get some all over it: uragluku

be all right, acceptable: uganarluni
feel it is all right, go along with it: ugaklluku

alone: kiimi//kesiin

along
go along with him, see eye to eye with him: ugaklluku

be willing to go along or get along: ugayugluni

always go along, be easy going: ugatarluni

be easy to get along with: uganarluni

(they) get along together: ugal'a'ullutek

get along with him: ugal'aglluku

alphabet: apitniiq

also: cali

amaze
be amazed, surprised: cupuglluni

ammunition: patŕuunaq

among them: akuliit

anchor, weight: kicantaq

angry
get angry: kumeglluni

get angry with him: kumgulluku

get very angry, furious: kigyagluni

get very angry, furious with him: kigyaulluku

animal: unguwallriaq

anklebone: qamangaq

annoy
be annoyed (by mischievous behavior): qapigyugluni
always be annoyed (by mischievous behavior): qapigtarluni
be annoyed at it (mischievous behavior): qapiklluku
be annoying, mischievous: qapignarluni

another one: alla

answer: kiuluni
answer him: kiuluku
answer back: kium'aluni
answer him back: kium'aluku

anxious
be anxious, worried: tayaluni

any
any kind: cakucinginaq

any number: qaugcinginaat

any one of them: nalinginaat

any way: picaatun

anyone, anybody: kinanginaq

anything: caqinginaq

any way, (going) by any way: natgunnginaq

anywhere
(located) anywhere: naninginaq

(headed) anywhere: natmennginaq

(from) anywhere: nakennginaq

apart
fall apart (from being worn out): usuq'arluni

fall apart: itumluni
take it apart: (cloth): itumlluku

take it apart (e.g. an engine): naugllluku

appear, come into sight: igwarluni

apple: yaplaakaaq
dried apples: cuuteruat

April: Saqulegciq

archbishop: arggiriyaq

argue
(they) argue: asuuryuullutek
argue with him: asuuryuulluku

arm: ipi
put it under one's arm: unerhmigluku

armpit: uneq

around
around it: awatii
(located) around here: maani
(heading) around here: maa'ut
from around here: maaken
(by way of) around here: maagun
this one around here: man'a
of this one around here: mat'um
these around here: makut
(located) around there: tamaani
(heading) around there: tamaa'ut
from around there: tamaaken
(by way of) around there: tamaagun
that one around there: tamaana
of that one around there: tamaatum
those around there: tamaakut
go around it: awilluku

arrange it, put it in order: lliiluarluku

arrow: ruuwaq

ashamed
be ashamed: qikiluni

ashes: paulaq

aside
move aside, out of the way: aw'arluni
move it aside: aw'arlluku

ask
ask him: aplluku
keep asking him: apqaurluku
ask for some: sulaluni
ask for it: sulaluku
ask him to come over: nuqlluku
keep asking him to come over: nuuqaurluku
ask him to do something: lliimerluku
ask someone to go with oneself: ilangcarluni
ask for help: ikayungcarluni
ask for more: ilaiturluni

attach it: usgulluku

attention
give attention to it (a baby), talk or sing to it: inqelluku
pay attention to him: nitniqlluku

August: Uksuam Iralua

aunt
(father's sister): acaa or acak
(mother's sister): anaanaa

away
have him get away from one: ana'iluku

awl, punch: siilaq

axe: tupuuruq

B

baby: uswiillraaq or usiillraaq
  newborn baby: suuneraaq

back (of person or animal): pequq

backbone: iiwaq or wiiwaq

back from it (up slope or toward woods or wall): kelua

back up: utqiarluni or kingutmiarluni
  lie on one's back: nurlluni
  on one's back: nurmi

backfire: min'arluni

backwards: tunutmen
  put it on backwards: kipulluku

bacon: piikinaq

bad
  be bad: asiinani
  look bad: tangerhniinani
  feel bad, have feelings hurt: nekayugluni
  make him feel bad, hurt his feelings: nekayuglluku
  feel bad about staying somewhere: kakmayugluni
  be in a bad mood: kumgiiyagluni
  treat him badly: meteqlluku

baffle
  be baffled: as'arlluni

bag
  carrying bag: kalngak

baidarka (now usually used to mean 'boat'): qayaq
  one-hole baidarka: qayanguaq
  two-hole baidarka: qayarpak
  three-hole baidarka: paitaalek

bail it out: imangairluku

bailer: qalun, also qalutaq

bait: narya'aq
  bait it: nariirluku

bake it: uucesIluku

bald
  get bald: meqnengluni
  bald spot: meqneq

ball: mayaciik

bank
  river bank: kui'im cenii, also awatek

banya: maqiwik
  make a banya: maqiwililuni
  take a banya: maqiluni

baptize him: agayugkwarluku

barabara: ciqlluaq

barber: susnga'ista

barge: skaawaq

bark (of tree): qellteq

bark (dog): qilugluni
  bark at him: qilugluku

barnacle: qauq

barrel: puckaq

baseball
  play baseball: mayaciigluni

bashful
  be bashful: agiyugluni, also qikiluni
  not be bashful: qallnganarluni

basin, wash basin: ermigwik or irmigwik

bass, sea bass: cirpuuk

bat: keneryaq, also piqertuutaq

bath
take a bath: waanaarluni

bathroom
have to go to the bathroom (urinate): qursugluni

have to go to the bathroom (defecate): anaqsugluni

battery: paatriiq

bawl him out, tell him off: situugluku
bawl him out (continuously): situugturluku

bay: kangiyaq

BB gun: nutguaq

be
be (there): ell'uni (elnguq)

beach: quta
on the beach: qutmi

go or come to the beach (from the water): culurlluni
beach it: culu'ulluku

beachcomb: qutirluni

bead: piuqun or pinguaq

beak: cug'eq

bean: piincaaq

bear (brown bear): takuka'aq

beat (see also win)
beat someone, win: cipciluni
beat him (in competition): ciplluku

beat him (in game): qakgwarluku

beat him, get there ahead of him: ingyarluku

beat him up: nunurluku

beaver: paluqtaq

bed: engleq

go to bed: inarqurluni

make one's bed: engleliurluni or alliqiurluni
bedding: alliqaq

bedroom: qawarwik

bee, bumblebee: uuqutiiq

beer: piiwaq

before him: cuunga (cuungani)
(see also front)

begin: aularnirluni

behind
behind it, in back of it, following it: tunua or kingua
located behind, in back: tunumi or kingumi

behind there (especially behind natural obstacle): akma
(located) behind there: akmani
(heading) behind there: akmaut
from behind there: akmaken
(by way of) behind there: akmaagun
that one behind there: akemna
of that one behind there: akem'um
those behind there: akemkut
go behind there: akma'irlluni

belch: ellcarluni
belch continuously: ellca'aluni

believe: ukgeryugluni
be a believer: ukgertarluni
believe (in) it: ukgeqlluku
be believable: ukgernarluni

not believe, deride, ridicule: temcikliuku

bell: kuluk'uunaq

belly: aqsaq
on one's belly: palurmi//paluan
lie on one's belly: palurlluni

below: see also down
below it: acaa
(located) down below: acimi
go below it: aciirluku

belt: qilau'un

bend: perluni
bend it: perlluku

bend over, double up, be stooped with age: qeluluni or qelunga'iluni

bend over backwards: qeterlluni

bend forward: ikiglluni

bend out of shape: cangurlluni
bend it out of shape: cangurlluku

berry (see specific kinds)

berry patch: nunakutaq

go along eating berries: tugigluni

beside it: nallii

best
the best: asinerpaaq

better one: asinra
get better: asi'iluni
it is getting better: asiriuq

get better (from an illness): ilangarlluni

Bible
read the Bible: malítguarluni

bidarky, gumboot, chiton: uriitaq

big
be big: angluni (angesqaq)
get big: angliluni

be big around, stout: llegluni (llegesqaq)

Bigfoot: arula'aq or aula'aq (lit. runaway)

bill (of bird): cug'eq

binoculars: qinrutak

birch: qasrulek

bird, duck: saqullkaraq or saqullkaaq

birth
give birth to it: sugkwarluku

birthday
have a birthday: agayuluni

birthmark: suuteq

biscuit: akagtaruaq

bishop: aŕggiŕiyaq

bit: ukicisuun

bite it: keglluku
he is biting it: kegaa
bite it repeatedly: keghmarluku

black
be black: tan'erluni

get black and blue: cenegluni
black eye: cenegneq
give him a black eye: cenegnirluku

black out: mayuriiluni or nalluq'arluni

black person: Alap'aaq

blackberry (crowberry): auryaq or uryaq

blackberry patch: isgaq

blackboard, desk, tablet: igarwik

blackhead: ukŕaq

blame something on him: paciluku

blanket: ulik

blast, make a loud noise: megllugluni

bleach: qatrisuun

bleed: un'arluni

bless him: switiirluku or swatiirluku

blink: cikemyarluni
blink repeatedly: cikemya'aluni

blister: ra'arneq
get a blister: ra'arluni

block
block of wood: pilaraaq

block it: sapuluku
block him in: sapulluku

blood: auk

get a bloody nose: kakeglluni

bloodsucking insect: melugya'aq, plural melugyaraat

blow: cuplluni
blow it: cuplluku
blow repeatedly, continuously: cupurluni
blow it repeatedly, continuously: cupurluku

blow it up, inflate it: rurluku

blow one's nose: kakeglluirluni

wind blows: aqllangluni
wind starts blowing: aqllaurlluku
wind stops blowing: aqllaiyulluni

wind blows hard: kayungluni

wind blows it: tenglluku

whistle blows: qal'irluni

blue
be blue: cungagluni (cungasqaq)

blueberry
highbush blueberry: cuawak
lowbush blueberry: cuaq

bluebill: alungutgwalek

boat (i.e., fishing boat): pařag'uutaruaq, also kaasalinaruaq

canoe-style boat, dugout: angyaq

go, come by boat: aywiluni

body surface: qaik
my body: qaika
his body: qainga

bog: mecallaq

boil, sore: aningua'aq

boil: qallaluni
boil it: qallagkwarluku

come to the boiling point (characterized by a loud hissing noise and tiny bubbles): sumingluni

boiled fish: kinuwaq

bola: pelluquq

bolt of fabric: siitsaaq

bone: neneq

book: kalikat

bookkeeper: igarta

boot (especially a hip boot): ařapaq

hiking boot: přukanaq

long sealskin boot: ciciiciiq

bore a hole in it: ukilluku

born
be born: suuluni

borrow something: saimiirluni, also nagwarluni or narwarluni
borrow it: saimiirluku, also nagwarluku or narwarluku

boss: kasa'inaq

boss him around: angayuqarua'ulluku

be bossy: piuluni (piusqaq)

both of them: tamarmek// tamarkegta

on both sides: atunem

bother him: qapiglluku
be bothersome: qapignarluni

bottle: putiilkaaq

baby bottle: mugsuun

give baby a bottle: am'aliluku

bottom of it: acaa
on the bottom: acimi
bottom part, lower part: atllia or aciqllia

reach bottom, hit bottom: nateqlliilluni

bounce (back): angiarlluni

boundary, edge, end (of time): menglii

bow
its bow: cuunga

bow (archery): qitguyaq

bowstring: qeluq or qeluutaq

bow, bend at the waist: cikqaqlluni

bowl: paŭaskaatiuaq

box: yaasiik

boy: tan'uraq

bracelet: tayarnerutaq

braid it: qillerlluku

brains: ilquq or ilqut

branch: cuyaq

bread: gelipaq

fried bread: alaciq

pan bread: legta'aq

pilot bread: suug'aŭiq

breadpan: listaaq

big breadpan: miskaq

break: qup'arlluni

break apart: nauglluni
break it apart: naugluku

break, snap (for example, a stick): aimluni
break, snap it: aimlluku

wave breaks: qar'urluni
wave breaks on it, sweeps it away: qagerluku

(boil, blister) breaks open: kellagluni

breaker (wave): qalmiaq
there are breakers: qalmiarluni

breaking arms (game): kasua'ullutek

breast: mugsiiq

breath: anerneq

breathe: anerteqlluni
breathe in, sigh, gasp: aneryarluni

stop breathing: eplluni or ep'arlluni

bridge: miraq

bright
be bright (direct light): akirluni, also tanqigluni

bring
bring some (over): tailluni
bring it (over): tailluku

bring some (to another place toward south): alraulluni
bring it (to another place toward south): alraulluku

bring some (to another place toward north): itraulluni
bring it (to another place toward north): itraulluku

bring some across: arwiulluni
bring it across: arwiulluku

bring some back: angiyulluni
bring it back: angiyulluku

bring some by boat: aywilluni
bring it by boat: aywilluku

bring some down: aciwaulluni
bring it down: aciwaulluku

bring some in: itrulluni
bring it in: itrulluku

bring it to life: unguirluku

bring some out: anulluni
bring it out: anulluku

bring it out and show it: maniluku
bring it out and show it to him: maniwiklluku

bring some out to sea:
atrulluni
bring it out to sea:
atrulluku

bring some up: tagulluni
bring it up: tagulluku

bring some up (when climbing):
mayuulluni
bring it up (when climbing):
mayuulluku

bring some up (on top of something):
ugyulluni
bring it up (on top of something):
ugyulluku

broke (without money)
be broke: qup'arlluni

broom: kagin or kagitet

brother
older brother: anngaq or aningaq

younger brother: uyuwaq
his younger brother: uyuraa

bruise: cenegneq (see also black and blue)

brush
paint brush: kŭaasiiyutet

scrub it with a brush: sugluku
scrub the floor: suuwiluni
scrubbing brush: suuwitet

bubble: qapuk

bucket: wiitŭuuq, also agalek

cold water bucket: paceshnarwik

hot water bucket: uqniwik

bug: kinguk

build it: canaluku

build a fire: kenliluni

bullet: puuliq

bullhead: kayuluk or kaluyuk

bull kelp: nasquluk

long end of bull kelp: nemeryaq

bumblebee: uuqutiiq

bump: puukarluni
bump into it: puukarluku

bun (hairpiece): siiskaaq

bunchberry: lernaq

burn: kualuni
burn it: kuagkwarluku

food burns: leglluku

burp: ellcarluni
burp continuously:
ellca'aluni

bury someone, have a burial:
qunguwiluni
bury him: qungurluku

bush, branch: cuyaq

bushy
be bushy (hair): rarngaluni

bushy place, thicket: ilagneq
(see tangle)

butter: maslaq
butter tray: maslarwik

butterfly: saqulngatak or saqalngatak

button: puukicaaq

buttonfish: amruq

buy some: tuulluni
buy it: tuuluku, also igu'urluku

buy something for him:
pikarlluku

by
by it, near it: cania

by oneself: allakarmi// allakaan

go by, pass some: kituulluni
go by it, pass it: kiturluku

C

cache
  underground cache: pugȓipaq
  platform cache: qulwarwik

cake: kiikeq

calendar: cisllaaq or cisllaat

call: qayagaurluni
  call him: qayagaurluku
  call repeatedly: qayagauwaluni
  call him repeatedly: qayagauwaluku

  call it something, say its name, say it out loud: aperluku

calm
  weather is calm: pinarlluni

camera: patȓiitai'isuun

can: paankaaq

  five-gallon can: kaasaun

candle: suſckaaq

candy: kan'guitaq

cane: aya'uq

canister, container: qantaq

cannery: faapȓiikaaq, also kaanaȓiq

canvas, tarp: paȓus'iinaq

cap: saapkaaq

car: kaaȓaq

card: kaaȓtaaq

care about something: canaryugluni
  care about it: canaqlluku

  take care of it, keep an eye on it, watch out for it: tangerhniq-lluku

  take care of him: carliarluku

  stay and take care of him: nayurluku

careful
  be careful, cautious (because one is afraid): ulurya'ugluni
  be careful (all the time): uluryatarluni
  be careful with it (protecting oneself): uluryaklluku

  be careful, handle with care: llaasurluni

careless
  be careless about what one eats: llertainani

  be careless, messy: mequuluni

caribou: tuntuq

carol, go carolling with Christmas star: slaawirluni

carry
  carry some across: arwiulluni
  carry it across: arwiulluku

  carry it in one's arms: amarluku

  carry it on one's back: atmagluku

  carry some down: atraulluni, also aciwaulluni
  carry it down: atraulluku, also aciwaulluku

  carry some in: itrulluni
  carry it in: itrulluku

  carry some out: anulluni
  carry it out: anulluku

  carry some up: tagulluni
  carry it up: tagulluku

carrying case (for ammunition, etc.): kamlaq

cartilage in fish nose: tatangquq

carve wood with an axe: cakilluni
carve it with an axe: cakilluku

cash it (check): urqelluku

cat: kuskaq

catch
catch (something caught): pitaq
catch some (fish, animal): pill'uni
catch it (fish, animal): pitaqlluku
catch it (something thrown): akiq'arluku
catch him in the act: igwa'arlluku
catch on fire: kua'arlluni
catch hold of it: tuq'erlluku
catch it, catch up with it: anguluku
get caught in it (for example, a net): naplluni
get caught on something: as'arlluni

caulk it: kanap'atiirluku

cave: qaiqunaq

cave in: pasiq'arluni

cedar
red cedar: qar'usiq
yellow cedar (drift log): teptuliq

ceiling: křiisaaq

celery, wild celery: ugyuun

cellar, root cellar: pugřipaq

cent: siintaaq

cereal, mush: muusaaq

chain: siipaq or siipat

chair: aqumlleq

chamber pot: qaaluq

chamomile: ařam'aaskaaq

chance
have a chance, opportunity to do something: tekiulluni or pakiulluni
have a chance to do it: tekilluku or pakiglluku

change: cimirluni
change it: cimirluku
change one's clothes: cimi'iluni
change of clothes: cimi'iteq
change (loose money): urqumasqat

channel: anqerca'aq

charcoal: kianiq

charm, spell: samanaq
put a charm on him: samanirluku

chase
chase him: malirqarluku
chase him around: maliqatuurluku
chase him away: kunirluku

cheap
be cheap, inexpensive: akikinani

cheat, work improperly: iqlluluni
cheat on it: iqlluluku
keep cheating: iqlluurluni
keep cheating on it: iqlluurluku

check
check it (out): takuluku
keep checking it out: takuurluku

chest, front of body: gaateq or gaatet
his chest: gaatai
chest of animal, brisket: cakia'at

chew: aqililuni
chew it up: aqililuku
keep on chewing: aqiliurluni
keep on chewing it: aqililiurluku
chew on (bone, gristle): mangirluni
chew on it (bone, gristle): mangirluku

chicken: kuulicaaq

chief: tuyuq

second chief: sakaasiik

child: uswiillra'aq or usiillra'aq, plural: uswiillraraat or usiillraraat

chin: tamluq

Chinaman's hat (shellfish): sawak'iitaq

choke: qaturluni

choke on food: qecugilluni

choke him, strangle him: qemilluku

chomp, make chomping noise: mecarlluni

chop wood: iqiurluni, also cikllarluni
chop it: iqiurluku, also cikllarluku

chopped wood: iqiuwat

Christ: Křistuusaq

Christian
be a Christian: agayumaluni

Christmas: Křusistuaq

church: agayuwik

cigarette: puyuruaq

circle
go in a circle: wigluni
(he is going in a circle: wig'uq)

clam: mamaayaq, also qamaquq or qahmaquq

razor clam: cingtaataq

redneck clam: kawilnguq

clap (once): qacaulluni
clap (repeatedly): qacarqurluni

clay: qikuq

clean
be clean: perinani
clean up: perirca'iluni
clean it: perircarluku

clean it out (dirty utensil): epairluku
clean it out (continuously): epairturluku

cleaning kit for gun: sumpuřuq

clear
sky is clear: agwailluni

weather clears up, clouds open: ikirlluku

be clear, clean: perinani
clear it off, out: perircarluku

clerk: akllulegta

click: mengqullagluni

cliff: penaq

climb: mayurluni
climb it: mayurluku

climb on top: uglluni
climb on top of it: uglluku

cling: neplluni
cling to it: neplluku

clock: cassaq or casaat

close
be close, near: ukaqsigluni

close it: patuluku

close eyes (once): cikmirluni
close eyes (repeatedly): cikmiyaluni

closet: aunaun or atkuun

cloth, rag: třaapkaaq

bolt of cloth: siitsaaq

clothes: aunat or atkuut

something put on over clothes: qaliyaq

clothes
put one's clothes on: qungalluni
or atkugluni
put clothes on him: qungalluku
or atkugceslluku

cloud: qilaglluk

cloudy
be cloudy, overcast: qilangluni
cloudy sky: qilak

club (cards): tr̆iiguiq

club (for hitting): piqrutaq

coal: qetek

coat: atkuk or atkuut

put it inside one's coat or jacket: qumigluku
hold it inside one's coat or jacket: qumiaqlluku

cock it (a gun): cuglluku

cockle: taugtaaq, also gasqaq

cod: amutaq

tomcod: saakelaq

coffee: kuugiaq

cohoe: qakiiyaq

cold
cold (disease): quiq, also piciruaq
have a cold: quirluni, also piciruarluni

(person) is cold: quyarlluku
(person) feels cold: quyarcugluku

(weather) is cold: paceshnarluni

(feet) are cold: itgaayarluku

(hands) are cold: aigaayarluku

collapse: nanerluni

collapse flat: pasiq'arluni

collide
they collide: puukaullutek
collide with him: puukaulluku

color: kr̆aaskaaq
color it: kr̆aasiirluku

comb: kacagcuu'utet
comb it: kacagcuurluku

come: tailuni

come to him, come to see him: ullagluku

come across: arwirluni

come along with him: maliglluku

come apart: kiigarlluni

come ashore: culurlluni

come back: angilluni

come by boat: aywiluni

come down: aciwarluni

come to an end: iqukllilluni

come in: iterluni

come into sight: igwarluni

come to life: unguirluni

come off: yuugaarlluni

come on: kita!

come out: anluni

come out of water: suarluni

come out to sea: aterluni

come up: tagluni

ask him to come over, invite him over: nuqlluku
keep asking him to come over: nuuqaurluku

tide comes in: tung'irluni

comfortable
be comfortable, feel good: aturnirluni

live comfortably: tukiluni

communion: augtuq
have communion: augturluni

company (visitor): allanertaq

compass: kampaasaq

complain: aperwiklluni
keep complaining: aperwikurluni

complete it: qaqilluku

be complete: naaluni
complete it: naalluku

be completed, done: taqlluni

concern
be concerned, anxious: amikaulluni

confess (to a priest): apqaurluni

container: qantaq

contents: imaq or imat

convulsions
have convulsions: qislluni

cook it: uucesllukuu
get cooked: uulluku
be cooked: uumaluni (uumasqaq)

cook house: kenirwik

cookie: paanikaaq

copper: kanuyaq

copy him: picirtaaqlluku

Cordova: Arwartuliq

corner: qipayaq

correct
be correct, right: picuuluni (picuusqaq)

cotton: waataaq

cottonwood: ciquq

couch: aqumwik

cough: quirluni

count: naaqiluni
count it: naqlluku

couple
married couple: tamallkuk

court
take him to court: sutiryaulluku

cousin: iluwaq
his cousin: iluraa

cover, lid: patuq
cover it: patuluku

tide covers it: tungiulluku

cow: kuŭruwaq

crab: sakuuq (OH), iwalrayak (Afog.)

crack: quparneq

crack, make a cracking noise: esteraulluni

cracker: sug'aŭiq

cramps
have cramps: qeluiluni

cranberry
highbush cranberry: amaryaq

lowbush cranberry: kenegtaq
lowbush cranberry bush: kenegtaqutaq

cranberry soup: qayusaak; (Afog.) igiiyaq

cranky
be cranky, in a bad mood: kigyangayagluni

crater: canganaq

crawl: pangalegluni

crazy
be crazy: uswiirluni or qayuguarluni

creek: kuik

deep hole in creek: qanglluk

critical
be critical: alang'uyugluni
be critical (all the time): alang'utarluni
be critical of it: alang'uklluku

crooked
be crooked, uneven: nallqianani, also qawirqumaluni

get crooked, out of shape: cangurlluni

cross: křistaq

make sign of cross: malisaarluni

cross something: arwirluni
cross it: arwirluku

cross one's eyes: nikiluni
be cross-eyed: nikingaluni

crow: qalngaa'aq or qarua'aq

crowbar: kiiyutaq

cruel
be cruel, mean to someone: metqiluni
be cruel to him: meteqlluku

crumble: urqelluni
crumble it: urqelluku

crunchy
fish eggs get crunchy when soaked in water: peqlilluki

cry: qialuni
keep crying: qiyaurluni

cry out: qal'irluni
keep crying out: qalriurluni

cup: caskaq

cupboard: skaapaq

curious
be curious: kangiilyugluni, also papsaaluni
be curious (all the time): kangiilltarluni, also papsaatarluni
be curious about it: kangiilkelluku, also papsaaklluku

curl up: imegluni

curly
get curly, also curl one's hair: qiuglluni
curl it (hair): qiuglluku

current: carwaq

cuss: qanerluni

cut
cut it (crosswise): keplluku
cut some (crosswise): kepulluni

cut it (lengthwise, by splitting or dividing it): qupluku
cut some (lengthwise): qupulluni

cut oneself (surface wound): kilirluni
cut him (surface wound): kilirluku

cut it (tree) down: iqulluku

cut fish for drying: segluni
cut it for drying: segluku

cut his hair: susngarluku or nuusngarluku
get a haircut: susngarluni

cut a piece off: yuulluni

cut it, tear it to pieces: urqelluku

cut it (cloth) with scissors: nuusngarluku

cut it (sea mammal) up: pilagluku

cute
be cute: ineqsunarluni

D

daddy-long-legs: sukunuuk

damp
  place is damp: sukuuluni
  object is damp: sukutarlluku

dance: agnguarluni

  dance native style: llilerluni

dandruff: uutut

dangerous (see also scare)
  be dangerous: uluryanarluni,

  feel it is dangerous: uluryaklluku
  do something dangerous:
  uluryaniurluni

dark
  be dark: tamlegluni

  coffee or tea is dark, strong:
  curluni (cusqaq)

darn it!: ayaayaa

  darn you!: ellraaq!

daughter: paniyaq
  (her daughter: panigaa)

  baby daughter: panikcunguaq or
  paniyangcuk

dawn: tanqigya'arluni
  (see also daylight)

day: erneq
  every day: ertii
  spend the day: erniluni

  (be there or do something) for
  so many days: tamaaten qawartarluni

  day before yesterday: yaatiini
  day after tomorrow: yaatiiku

  a few days ago: iciwaq

daylight
  get daylight: erlluni
  get daylight on him: erulluku

deacon: tiakanaq

dead
  be dead: tuqumaluni
  dead body, dead person: tuquneq
  dead alder, dead limb: tuqulineq

deaf
  be deaf, hard of hearing: isllugluni

deal them (cards): akaglluki

death: tuquq

deceive him: usuillqiluku

deep
  be deep: et'uluni (et'usqaq)

  be deep-bottomed: ilutuluni

  have a deep voice: qersatuluni

defecate: anarluni
  have to defecate: anaqsugluni

delicious
  look delicious: ekllinarluni
  feel it looks delicious:
  eklliklluku

den, cave: legta

dent it: ciikarlluku

dentist: guutai'ista

deny an accusation: meciyarluni
  deny his accusation:
  meciraulluku

desk: igarwik

deuce (card): mal'uq

devil: iiyaq, plural iiraat

devil's club: cukilanarpak

diamond (cards): puup'niq

diarrhea: anaruaq
have diarrhea: anaruarluni

die: tuquluni

die instantly: egmilluni

diet
go on a diet: mayangcarluni

different
a different one: allakaq
be different: allangaluni
or allauluni

difficult
be difficult: kayagnarluni

dig: lagluni
dig it (up): lagluku

dig around (in something), get into someone's things: ariglluni
dig around in it, get into it: ariglluku

dim
be dim: akianani, also tanqianani

dime: qupa (dimes: qupet)

dinner: neryaq

dip
dip it out, also dip it in (into something): qaluluku
dip some out: qalulluni

dipper: qalutaq

dipnet: qalusuun

direction
the direction of it: tungii

give directions to him: picirkiurluku

dirt
particle of dirt: iqaq
dirt: iqat
be dirty (thing): iqaluku
be dirty (person): iqatuluni

piece of dirt, trash: llernaq
dirt, trash: llernat
not want to touch it because it is dirty: lleqlluku

disappear, go out of sight: talurlluni
(sun) disappears: talilluni

disgraceful
be disgraceful: qikinarluni

disgust
be disgusted: imasuugluni

dish: qantaq

dishpan: taasiq

dive: angllurluni

dizzy
be dizzy: iiwaculnguluni

do
do: arigniarluni

do this: gwaten piluni
do this to it: gwaten piluku
do that: tawaten piluni
do that to it: tawaten piluku

do something, also do what: caliluni
do something for him, also do what for him: calilluku
have something to do with him, bother him: caklluku
something done: caliaq
something to be done: caliarkaq

dock: pristanaq
dock a boat: mamilegluni
dock it: mamilgulluku

doctor: tuugtaraq
doctor him: sungcarluku

dog: piugta, also aikuq

dog salmon: alima(q)

doll: suaruaq

dollar bill: tallimaq

done
be done, process gets done: taqlluni
get done (with what one is doing): taqulluni
get it done: taqlluku
get done with it: taquyulluku

get done: elgarluni

get done, ready, assume final state: piurlluni

door: amiik

door jamb: pulukaq

doorknob: ruuckaaq, also amiim agaa

dough: kuashniaq
make dough: kuashniarluni

doughnut: alaciq

down
down (heading downward): acitmen

go, come down: aciwarluni
put, set, move it down: aciwarlluku

go down to the beach: atrarluni
push it down to the beach: atrarlluku

put down one's head, look down: ciklluni

doze off: qawa'aluni
(he is dozing off: qawarauq)

draft: rarneq
there is a draft: rarnirluni

dragonfly: cilrayuk

drawer: kamuutaq

dream: qawanguq
dream, have a dream: qawangurtualuni

dress: taqmak

dress, get dressed: qungalluni or atkugluni
dress him: qungalluku or atkugceslluku

drift, be carried by water: aterlluku

driftwood: pukilaaq, also tep'aq
get driftwood: pukilaarluni

drill, auger: napaaliaq

drill a hole in it: ukilluku

drink: piturluni
drink it: piturluku

drink water: taangarluni

drip: kucirluni
keep on dripping: kuciyaluni

drizzle: qitepllungluni

drool: naugllilluni

drop: kuciq

drop it: katagiiluku

drown: nerileglluku

drum
oil drum: taangkaaq

drunk
be drunk: taangiqlluni

dry
get dry: kinerluni
be dry: kinerlluku
dry it: kinercirluku
something dry: kinertaq

get dry on outside: paterluku

be dry, thirsty: patrirluku

dry fish: tamuuq

duck: saqulaaq

oldsquaw duck: aarangiiq

dugout, open boat-like canoe: angyaq

dull
be dull: ipgianani

dump: qanitaq

dump it out: kugluku
keep dumping it out: kug'urluku

dunk it: kalugllluku

dust: peluq

E

eagle: kum'agyak

ear: cuuteq

earn money: akingluni

earring: kulunguaq

earth: nuna

earthquake
  there is an earthquake: nuna aulaluni

east, east wind: ungalaq

Easter: Paaskaaq
  Easter bread: kulic'aaq

easy
  be easy: kayagnainani
  be easy to get, simple: piarainani
  think it's easy: alekllluku

eat
  eat something: nerluni
  eat it: nerluku
  eat uncooked food: qasarluni
  eat it raw: qasarluku
  be unable to get enough to eat: mecegngaluni

echo: akiurneq
  echo: akiurnirluni

edge
  its edge, bank: cenii

edible
  be edible: pituuluni

Egegik: Igya'iq

egg
  bird egg: manik
  bird sits on eggs: waaluni
  fish eggs: sisut
  aged fish eggs: piginaq
  fish lays eggs: qaryaluni
  maggot eggs: sasat
  tomcod eggs: arhmasut

eight: inglulgen
  eight (card): inglulek

elbow: ikuwik

elder, councilman: angnertaq

elderberry: tuuciik

embarrass
  be embarrassed: picingarlluni

ember: auma'aq

emerge out of water (seal): suarluni

empty
  be empty: imainani

end
  the end of it: iqua
  end, come to the end: iqukllilluni

engine, motor: masiinaq

engineer: mas'inistaaq

enjoy
  enjoy oneself: nunaniqsagluni

enough
be enough, be sufficient: naamaluni

that's enough: pirpak

be unable to get enough to eat: mecegngaluni

enslave, oppress: metqiluni
enslave him: meteqlluku

enter: iterluni
enter it: iterluku

envelope: kanwiiřtaaq

envy
envy him: ciknaklluku
be envious: ciknaluni
be envious (all the time): ciknatarluni

erosion: ushneq

escape: anagluni

eve
the eve of it: maqinra

even
be even (straight): nalqigluni (nalqisqaq)

evening: akgua'aq
at evening: akgua'armi
every evening: akgua'anra
this evening: akgua'aqu
get to be evening: akgua'arluni

every
every (thing): tamiin
everywhere: tamiini

every day: ertii

evil
be evil: asiinani
evil, sin: asiilnguq

except that...: kesiin

excite
be excited, worried: amikaulluni

excrement: anaq

exert strength, use muscles: tumlagluni

exhausted
be exhausted: sakaarlluni
or mernurluni

expect someone or something: igwarsurluni
expect him: igwarsurluku

expensive
be expensive: akituluni

explode, blow up, go off (gun): qup'arlluni

extra: lisnaaq

eye: iingalaq

close one's eyes: cikmirluni

get something in one's eye: werlluni

open one's eyes: wiilluni

have one's eyes open: wiitaluni

get soap (or other irritant) in one's eyes: qakegcilukek

keep an eye on it: tangerhniqlluku

eyebrow: qaugluq
eyebrows: qaugluk

eyeglasses: ackiik

eyelashes (both sides): qemeryat

eyesight
have bad eyesight: takgwianani
have good eyesight: takgwigluni (takgwisqaq)

F

face: giinaq

face it, turn to face it: cauluku

make a face: cangurlluni, also cangurqelluni
make faces: cangurtaa'iluni

fade: qesuirluni

faint: nalluq'arluni, also mayuriiluni

faith: ukgeq
have faith: ukgeryugluni
have faith (all the time): ukgertarluni
have faith in him: ukgeqlluku

fall (season): uksuaq
every fall: uksuanra
in the fall: uksuarmi
next fall: uksuaqu
this fall: uksuarpak
be fall: uksuarluni
spend the fall: uksualiluni

early fall: uksuarya'aq
in early fall: uksuarya'armi
be early fall: uksuarya'arluni

fall: katagluni

fall apart: naug'arlluni

fall apart (from getting old and threadbare): usuq'arluni

fall in: ek'arlluni

fall on it: niikarluku

fall over backwards: nuq'allagluni

fall overboard: aq'alarluni

trip and fail: paluq'arluni, also paluqsagluni

hair falls out: meqlluni

fancy
try to be fancy, be conceited: ulcuugngaluni

far
far away, far off: yaqgwani
be far: yaqsigluni

get so far: tamaa'ut pitaluni

fart: leq
fart: lerluni
fart on it, at him: lerluku

fast (abstain from food): yagluni

fast (quick)
be fast: cukaluni

be a fast runner or worker: matngaluni

be fast, adept at doing a job: pawigluni (pawisqaq)

go fast, speed: pirarluni

fasten it: tupirluku

fat: uquq

hard fat: raluq

be fat (person): quililuni

be fat, fatty (food): uquuluni

father: ata(q) or taataq

fear him: alikluku

fearful
be fearful, always afraid: alingtarluni

fearsome
be fearsome, to be feared: alingnarluni

feather: culuk

February: Nanica'aq

feed him: neregkwarluku

feel
feel it, sense it: ellpeklluku
have a feeling: ellpegyugluni
always have a feeling: ellpegtarluni

feel it (by touching intentionally): caugtaarluku or caugtuurluku

feel cold (Kar.): maluqnarluni

(object) feels good, is comfortable: aturnirluni

feel it is good: asiklluku
not feel it is good, not like it: asiillkelluku

feel bad, in a bad mood: qilukicugluni

not feel right: ling'ayugluni

feel underneath or inside something (someplace one can't see): kauturluni
feel underneath or inside for it: kauturluku

feel weak (OH): maluqnarluni

feelings
have hurt feelings: qaisuugluni
hurt his feelings: qaisuuglluku

fell it (a tree): iqulluku

female (human): arnaq
female (animal): arnaqiitak

fence: akŕaataq, also sapuutaq or sapuutet

fern: qaataq

few
they are few: ikeghnateng

feverish
be feverish: qepeqsugluni

fiddlehead fern: qaataqutaq

fifty cents: kakangautaq

fight: all'uni
fight him: all'uku
(he is fighting him: alltaa)
(they) fight over something: allurtarauyullutek
fight him over something: allurtarauyulluku

dogs fight: wiirulluteng
fight him by yelling or barking: wiirulluku

fight back: akiluni
fight him back: akiwiklluku

ask for a fight: picestaarluni

figure out what to do: picingluni
figure out what to do with it: picingulluku

file: napíilkaaq

fill
fill it (put something in it): imirluku
fill it (by repeated actions): imirturluku
fill up (with water): imangluni

fill it full: tatarlluku

find
find it: ikugluku
find some: ikuulluni

find it out: nallun'irluku

find something good to use for later: mallungluni

fine
be fine, good: asirluni (asisqaq)

be fine (not coarse): egainani

finger: sua'aq

index finger: tekeq

little finger: iqellquq

middle finger: akulimaq

ring finger: qilimaq

fingernail: stuk
my fingernail: stuuka
his fingernail: stua

finicky
be finicky: llertarluni

finish
get finished: elgarlluni
(see also done)

fire: keneq
build a fire: kenliluni
firewood: kenerkaq

fireweed: cillqaq

first
at first, the first time: cuumi
be first: cuunguuluni
the first one: cuqllirpaaq
the first time: cuqllirpaamek
now for the first time: nutaan

fish: iqalluk
fish backbone: suniq
fish eggs: qaryat
aged fish eggs: sisuq
boiled fish: kinuwaq
boiled half-dry fish: uumatak
fish cut for drying: seg'aq
dry fish: tamuuq
gutted halved fish hung up: kac'amaasaq
two fish hung by by string notched on tail: kanartaq
old fish: aakanaq
salt fish: sulunaq
salted smoked fish: palek'aq
fish pie: piruk
fish rack: initaq

fish, go fishing: iqallugsurluni
fish with hook: iqsagluni
fish with fishing pole: iqsaguarluni
fish with spear through ice: anlluarluni
fish spear: kapsuun, also ayaquq

fist: tengluk
hit him with one's fist: tenglugluku
they fist-fight: tengluullutek

fit
have it fit one: agluku

five: talliman
five (card): tallimaq

fix it: asircarluku

flag: gulak

flap its wings: saqiurluni

flashlight: tanqiguaq, also naniruaq

flat
be flat: nallqigluni
get flat: pasiluni
flatten it: pasilluku
get flat and spread out: ciiluni
smash it flat, flatten it: ciilluku

flavorful
be flavorful: cacugnirluni
be flavorless: cacugniinani

flinch (once): awic'arluni
flinch (repeatedly): awic'araluni

flint: sumaq

flip over (once): ullpelluni
flip over (repeatedly): ullpetaquluni

float: pugtaluni
a float: pugtaqutaq

float plane: at'alaq

flood, overflow: ul'uni

floor: nateq

flounder: wau'uq

flour: mukaaq

flow: maqlluni

flower: suitkaaq

flower top: kangkaaq

flu
have the flu: piciruarluni

fly (insect): ciiwak

blue fly: ciryaqsak

fly (front opening of pants):
aqullcuqaq

fly (away), take off:
tengluni
fly around: tengaurluni

fly through the air (by being struck): petgerluni
send it flying: petgerlluku

fog: umneq

be foggy: umnerluni, also tumanarluni

there is ice fog: puirpagluni

fold
fold it up: imegluku

fold up (especially by doubling over): tapluni
fold it up, double it over: taplluku
(Are you folding it?: taptan-qaa?)

follow it: maliglluku

following: see behind

fond
be fond of it, like it: pingaklluku

fondle his hair: cangigluku

fontanel: anerteqgwik

food: neqa or neqet

food for a trip: taquaq or ka'isquq
take food along on a trip: taquirluni or ka'isqirluni

have food stuck between one's teeth: kumkiluni

fool
be a fool, not know what one is doing: ellainani

fool around with it, fiddle with it: unaplluglluku

foot: itgaq
(his feet: itgai)

footprint: tuma (plural tumet)

force him: talrulluku

forehead: cugyuq; tatek (Afog.)

forever: cilla

forget: nalluyaulluni
forget it: nalluyaulluku
be forgetful: nalluyautarluni

forgive him: pťastiirluku

fork: wiilkaaq

forward: cutmen

go forward: pakigluni

be forward, bold: qallnganarluni

four: staaman
four (card): staamaq

fox: usguq

small fox: qaugcicia'aq

red fox: qaticaq

small red fox: kaugya'aq

silver-gray fox: tan'icak

dark cross fox: tan'icaguaq

frail
be frail, be a weakling: agakilluni

free
get free, escape: anagluni

freeze: kumlaluni
freeze some: kumlaciluni
freeze it: kumlalluku
freezer: kumlaciwik

be freezing: nenglengluni

Friday: Tallimiin
it is Friday: Tallimiiyut

friendly
be friendly, smiling: sugnirluni

frighten him, startle him: tupaglluku (see also scare)

be frightening: alingnarluni

front
front of body: tema or caiq
front of my body: temka or caika
front of his body: temii or cainga

front of it: cuunga
the one in front of it: cuqllia
go by in front of it: cuungirluku
be way out in front: cuqsigluni

in front of him, in his sight: takua

frost: kaneq

frosty
be frosty: nenglirluni (Afog.)

frown: putuluni

frozen
get frozen: kumlalluku
something frozen: kumlaneq

fruit: fŕuuktaaq

fry: saŕkuuyarluni or saaŕiluni
fry it: saŕkuuyarluku or saaŕiluku

frying pan: skuuŕutaq

full
get full: tatarlluni

get full (of food): aqiturlluni

fun
be fun: nunanirluni
be no fun: nunaniinani
have fun, enjoy oneself: nunaniqsagluni
not have fun, get depressed: nunaniicugluni

make fun, ridicule: temciyugluni, be always making fun, ridiculing people: temcitarluni
make fun of him: temciklluku, also anglanasiiklluku

fungus
bracket fungus (used for making snuff): qamngialnguq; (Afog.) uqmaq

funny
be funny (something to smile or laugh about): englarnarluni

be funny (something to make fun of, ridiculous): temcinarluni
find it funny: temciklluku

fur: amiq

fuss around: picilinguarluni

fussy
be fussy: picuunarluni, also silugngaluni

G

gall bladder: cungaq

garbage can, garbage dump:
kug'iwik

garden: uk'ulutaq

gasoline: kaasalinaq

gas
gas in stomach: qertuneq
have gas in one's stomach:
qertunirluku

gate, barrier, dam: saputaq

gather
they gather: katurlluteng
gather them: katurlluki

generous
be generous, kind: ugauluni

gentle
be gentle: unglayugluni
be gentle (all the time):
unglatarluni
be gentle with it:
unglaklluku

get
get some: aqgwalluni
get it: aqgwalluku
get some: pingluni
get it, obtain it:
piksaulluku
get some for him: pikarlluku
get some (fish or animal),
catch some: pill'uni
get it, catch it: pitaqlluku
get along with him: ugayuulluku
(they) get along together:
ugayuullutek
get driftwood: pukilaarluni
get firewood: qugtarluni
get away, move aside: aw'arluni
get to be like that: tawaten
llirluni
get down: aciwarluni
get even with him, get him back:
akiwiklluku
get something in one's eye:
werlluni
get out of hand: ana'ulluni
get an idea, figure out what to do:
picingluni
get in: eklluni
get in the way: awiraulluni
get in his way: awiyarluku
get on top of it: uglluni
get out (of boat, vehicle): yuuluni
get a splinter, quill, thorn:
cukilluni or unarsagluni
get there, arrive: tekilluni
get to it (place): tekilluku
get there in time, get to the right
place, get the right one: nallaulluku
get there after him, miss him:
kingutrulluku
get there ahead of him, miss him:
cutrulluku (also used in shooting,
netting)
get into trouble, make a mistake:
piruyagluni or ka'uglugluni
get up: maklluni
get used to it: liiyulluku
go to get it: aqgwalluku
go to get some: aqgwalluni

ghost: tanraq

gill: pacik

girl: arya'aq (plural aryagsat)

give
give some to him: minarluku
give it away, give it back: tunluku
give it away (with repeated acts of giving): tunturluku
give it here, bring it: tailluku
give him a hand: tas'uqlluku
give him something as a present: pikilluku
give up: nengaqarluni
give up on it: nengaqaulluku

glass (substance): stikluuq, also cikunguaq

glass, drinking glass: stakaanaq

glasses, eyeglasses: ackiik

glove: arin

glue: nepyutaq, also keli'iq

go
go (away): agluni
go the length of it, go along or through it: agluku
go to him, go near him: ullagluku
go across (to the other side): arwirluni
go across overland, portage: aimqarluni, also tugca'arluni or tegcu'arluni
go ahead, let's go: kita
go along: maliglluni
go along with him: maliglluku
go along with him, agree with him: ullaklluku
be willing to go along, agreeable: ugatarluni
go along beach by boat: ceniluni
go around an obstacle: awilluni
go around it: awilluku
go around visiting: pulaarluni, also it'anguarluni, also kula'irluni
go ashore: culurlluni
go back: angilluni
go towards back of bay: iluwarluni
go backwards, in reverse: utqiarluni, also kingutmiarluni
go to the bathroom (urinate): qursaturluni
go to the bathroom (defecate): anaqsaturluni
go to the beach to get seafood: atrarluni
go to bed: inarlluni or inarqurluni
go by boat: aywiluni
(he is going by boat: ayugiuq)
go in a circle: wigluni
(he is going around: wig'uq)
go around it in a circle: wigluku
go down: aciwarluni, also esgwarluni
go forward: pakigluni
go to get some: aqwalluni or iwaulluni
go to get it: aqwalluku or iwarluku
go to get seafood: atrarluni
go home: angilluni
go in: iterluni
go by land: nunakuarluni
go off (gun): mengquriiluni
go out: anluni
go out to sea: aterluni
go over (to another town to the south): al'arluni
go over (to another town toward north): itrarluni
go past: kiturluni
go past it: kiturluku
go to see it, go to check on it: takuluku

go straight to a place: egmirluni

go right through it, get through to it: peturlluku

go to shore: culurlluni

go overland, through a portage: tugca'arluni or tegcua'arluni

go up on top: uglluni

go to visit: kula'irluni
go to visit him: kula'irluku

go with him: maliglluku

ask someone to go with one, get someone to go with one: ilangcarluni
ask him to go with one, get him to go with one: ilangcarluku

let go of it: peglluku

tide goes out: kenlluni

want to go along: nacigluni
want to go along with him: nacigluku

God: Agayun

gold: suulutaaq

gone
be all gone: nangluni

good
be good, nice: asirluni (asiqaq)
weather is good, nice: asimaluni

be good at it: ugalluku

be good at hunting or fishing: piculuni (picuqaq)

good thing, lucky thing that something happened: anirta

(object) feels good, is comfortable: aturnirluni

have good eyesight: takgwigluni

have a good time, enjoy oneself: nunaniqsagluni

look good, be beautiful: tangerhnirluni

look good, delicious: ekllinarluni
feel it looks good, delicious: ekllikluku

smell good: tepkeglluni

sound good: nitnirluni

taste good: piturnirluni

weather is good for going out, sea is calm: pinarlluni

be good-hearted: ugauluni

goose
Canada goose: lagiq

gray beach goose: neqleq

gospel: iwán'gilaq

gossip: niuguarluni or yuuguarluni

government: kasnaaq

grab
grab it with claws: qecugluku
grab it repeatedly with claws: qecuwaluku

grandchild: elltuwaq
(his grandchild: ellturaa)

grandfather: apaa
(my grandfather: apaaqa)

grandmother: emaa
(my grandmother: emaaqa)

grass: weg'et
one blade of grass: wek
get grass for insulation: wegtarluni

basket grass that grows on beach: tapernat

sea grass: nuya'it

dried grass roots used as switch in banya: taariq, also wainiik

dried grass roots used as scrubbers: sugsuutet

grateful
be grateful: quyaluni
be grateful for it: quyaklluku
be grateful to him: quyawiklluku

grave: qunguq

gravel: tuwapak

gray
be gray: qikurngaluni

greasy
be greasy: uquuluni

greedy
be greedy: anglanarluni

green
be green: cungagluni
(cungasqaq)

grind: miililuni
grinder: miiliwik

gristle (in fish nose): tatangquq

groggy
be groggy: qawiqlluni

grouse: qategyuk

grow
plant grows: nauluni
grow it (get it to grow): naugkwarluku
grow plants: naucestaarluni
grow it (try to get it to grow): naucestaarluku
grow up, get big: angliluni

grunt: qenerlluni

guard it: aulukllluku

guest, stranger: allanertaq

gull (see seagull): qatayaq
small gull: egyaaq

gulp: igemyarluni
gulp continuously: igemya'aluni

gum (chewing gum): angruaq

gums (of teeth): ingkiat or engkiat
(his gums: ingkiarai)

gun: nutgutaq or nutek
BB gun: nutguaq

gusty
be gusty weather: kayungluni

guts: qilut
gut raincoat: kanagllluk

H

hail: kaugtaq
hail: kaugtangluni

hair (on head): nuyat
one hair (on head): nuyaq

hair (on body): culuut
one hair (on body): culuk

gray hair: qiiret
one gray hair: qiq
have gray hair: qirluku

lose hair, hair falls out: meqlluni

hair net: nacaq

haircut
give him a haircut: susngarluku
nuusngarluku

half
half of it: qupii
s are half of something with him: qupkuiluku

cut it in half, in the middle: qukatrulluku

halibut: sagiq

ham of animal: qugtuqaq

hammer: mulut'uuk, also kau'utaq

hand: aigaq
shake his hand: aigarturluku
have cold hands: aigaayarluku

get out of hand: ana'ulluni

give him a hand: tas'uqlluku

handle
its handle: puunga

handle
curved handle fastened at both ends, as of a pot: agaq

hang
hang it up: iniluku
hang some up: ini'iluni or iniiluni

happy
get happy: ciriluni
be happy: cirimaluni, also nunanirluni

hard
be hard (not soft): tegluni (tegesqaq)

be hard (difficult): kayagnarluni, also cakugnarluni
have a hard time: kayagniurluni, also cakugluni

be hard pressed: ngayaluni

fall hard: qatngalluni
drop it hard: qatngalluku

hardwood (like hickory): tupuwaq, also auksuliq

harlequin duck: qainiaq

harpoon: ayaquq

hat: saapek

hat with brim: slaapaq

hate him: kigyaklluku

hateful
be hateful, grouchy: kigyagyugluni
be hateful (all the time): kigyagtarluni

have
have some: pingqerlluni

would like to have some: aya'iluni
would like to have it: aya'iluku

have had enough, be full: aqiturlluni

hawk: aarulik

he (himself), him, his:
elliin

head: nasquq
lift one's head: cuglluni
lower one's head: ciklluni
head of bay, river: qitga
stink heads: arinanguaq

heal
wound heals: mamluni

hear: niilluni
hear it: niilluku

hearing
be hard of hearing: islluglunl
hear well: iskeglluni

heart: unguan
heart (card): unguatruaq

heartburn
have heartburn: kan'irllugllluku

heat
heat it up: maqangcarluku

heaven: qilak

heavy
be heavy: artunarluni

heel: kitngiq

help
help him: ikayurluku
ask for help: ikayungcarluni
ask him for help:
ikayungcarluku

helpless
be left helpless: kinikuarlluni

hem
its hem: akua
hem it: taplluku

hemorrhage: augqelluni

here
here (restricted): gwaa'i
(located) here: gwani
over here: gut
from here: gwaken
(by way of) here: gun
this one here: una
of this one here: um
to this one here, for this one
here: uumen
these here: ukut
here (extended), around here:
maa'i
(located) here: maani
(heading) here: maa'ut
from here: maaken
(by way of) here: maagun
go by here: maaguirlluni
this one here: man'a
of this one here: mat'um
these here: makut

herring: iqalluarpak
herring roe: qarayat

hi!: cama'i!

hiccup
have the hiccups: nigigluni or
ni'igluni, also it'uqarluni

hide: nuuyaluni
hide it: nuuyaluku
hide (all the time): nuuyaurluni
hide some: nuuyailuni
hide from him: nuuyalluku

high (see above, raise)
be high, elevated: qertuluni,
also qus'igluni
have a high voice: qersakinani
go higher: qulwarluni

hill: penguq

hinge: carniik

hip: qangillquq

hit
hit him with one's fist: tenglugluku
hit him with one's fist repeatedly: tenglugturluku

hit it with object held in one's hand: piqerluku
keep hitting it with object held in one's hand: piqerturluku

hit him by running into him: puukarluku

hit it by throwing something at it: milurluku
keep hitting it by throwing something at it: milurquulluku

hit it in the right spot: kakiluku

hit it when shooting: aga'agluku

hit the bull's-eye: kanagluku or kahnagluku

hog: sitiinkaaq

hold
hold it: ang'alluku or ang'ataqlluku

hold it in one's hands, have a hold on it: tuumiaqlluku
something held: tuumiaq

hold it under one's arm: unermiaqlluku
something held under one's arm: unermiaq

hold it inside one's coat or jacket: qumiaqlluku
something held inside one's coat: qumiaq

hold it in one's teeth: keghmiaqlluku
something held in one's teeth: keghmiaq

hold oneself up with it: ayaperluku or ayapeqlluku

hole: ukineq
it gets a hole in it: ukiluni
make a hole in it: ukilluku

hole made by digging: laakaq

hole in river, fishing hole: qanglluq

holler at him: qayaluku

hollow
be hollow: raamaluni

holy
be holy, a saint: tanqigluni (tanqisqaq)

home: nuniinun
his home: nunii

home brew: makuulaq

home town: kinguneq

homely
be homely, plain, ugly: ineqsunainani or ineqsugnainani

homesick
be homesick: kusuluni

honest
be honest: picuuluni (picuusqaq)

honest!: yaiyai!

honeybucket: qaaluq

hook: iqsak
small hook: iqsaguaq
hook it: iqsagluku, also kakiluku

hop (once): qetgerluni
hop along: qetga'aluni
(he is hopping: qetgerauq)

hop (over something), leap: mecegluni
hop along: mecgaluni

hospital: qenawik

hot
be hot or warm (a person or a place): maqarluni
get hot: maqa'iluni

hot
be hot (to the touch, such as an object, banya, etc.): uqnarluni
feel hot (person): uqniluku

hotcake: haatkik

hour: casaaq
spend an hour: casaɪrlluni

house: engluq

how?: castun?

how about that!: na-aa'i!

how are you?: Qai-mi pit? or Qayu-mi pit?

how many?: qaugcin?

huckleberry: cuawak

hug
hug him goodbye: meluwarluku

humpy: luuqaanak

hungry
be hungry: kaigluni

hunt: pisurluni
hunt it: pisurluku
hunting place: pisurwik

hurry, rush
patagturluni, also kagwagluni

be in a hurry, have urgent business: nayaluni

hurt
get hurt, be in pain (body part hurts): angqerlluni
get hurt (suddenly): angqiarlluni
hurt, cause pain, be hurtful: angqerhnarluni

have hurt feelings: qaisuugluni
hurt his feelings: qaisuuglluku

husband
her husband: wiinga or angutii

I

I, me, mine: gwi
to me, for me: gwimnun

ice: cikuq
be icy: cikuluku

ick!: ii'i!
(something disgusting or bad): ikii!

idea
get an idea as to what to do: picingluni, also umiangluni
get an idea as to what to do with it: picingulluku
get good ideas: umiaqeglluni

idle
be idle, sit around doing nothing: callaluni

imagine
I imagine, maybe: allrak or all'ak

imitate
imitate it: picirtaaqlluku

immediately: egmian

in
in it, inside it: ilua
in there: qama'i
(located) in there: qamani
(heading) in there, into there: qama'ut
from in there: qamaken
(by way of) in there: qamaagun
that one in there: qamna
of that one in there: qam'um
those in there: qamkut

in
go, come in: iterluni
carry, take, bring it in: itrulluku
put it in (something having a door or small opening): iterlluku
get in: eklluni
carry, take, bring it in (an open container, boat, or other vehicle): ekulluku
put it in (an open container, boat, or other vehicle): eklluku

incense: laatanaq

Indian rice, Kamchatka lily: laagaq

inexpensive
be inexpensive, cheap: akikinani

inflate: rurluni
inflate it: rurluku
(inflate it!: rur'u)

inhale: mugluku

inner part of it: iluqllia

insect: kinguk

inside it: ilua
the one inside it, its inside part: iluqllia
go through the inside of it: iluirluku
be farther inside: iluqsigluni
turn inside out: ull'uni
turn it inside out: ull'uku

insolent
be insolent, talk back: kium'aluni
be insolent to him, talk back to him: kium'aluku, also tukllirluku
keep being insolent with him: tukllialuku

instruct him: picirkirluku
keep instructing him: picirkiurluku

intelligent
be intelligent, smart, bright: puqigluni (puqisqaq)
be intelligent, wise: uswituluni

interest
be interested, want to see:
papsaaluni
be interested (all the time):
papsaatarluni
be interested in it, want to
see it: papsaaklluku
be interesting: papsaanarluni

intestines: qilut
braided seal intestines: qiluryat

into: see in

get into someone else's things:
kumkiluni

invite him: nuqlluku
keep inviting him: nuuqaurluku

involve
get involved: ilagaulluni

inwards: ilutmen

iron (metal): cawik

iron (for ironing): utiuk, also
kelatirsuun
iron it: kelatirluku

irritate
eyes are irritated (by soap, etc.):
qakegciluk ek
one's eyes are irritated:
qakegciluku

island: qikertaq

rock island: nagaayuk

itch, have a rash: paumniqlluni
be itchy: paumniqnarluni

J

jacket: atkuk

jail: palicesaaq
put him in jail:
palicesaarluku

jam, jelly: waŕiniaq

jar: putíilkaaq

jealous
be jealous: ciknaluni
be jealous (all the time):
ciknatarluni

jell: igurlluku

jellyfish: iraluruaq

jerky, dried meat: kinertaq

Jesus: Isuusaq

jiggle, shake, rustle:
petagluni
jiggle it, shake it:
petagluku

job, work to do: pektaaq

join him, go with him:
ila'arluku

jump: qetgerluni
jump (repeatedly):
qetga'aluni
jump (from being startled):
tupagluni
make him jump: tupaglluku
be jumpy: tupagyugluni
be jumpy (all the time):
tupagtarluni

jump
jump in water or out of water and
back in (as a fish): aq'alarluni
jump in water repeatedly or
continuously: aq'ala'aluni

junk
piece of junk, dirt, trash:
llernaq

just
just now: nutaan

K

kayak: see baidarka

keel: kiiĭaq

keep
  keep it, have it around: ang'alluku
  keep it with one: ang'atalluku
  something kept with one: ang'ataq
  keep an eye on it: tangerhniqlluku

kelp: nuya'ik
  bull kelp: nasquluk
  long end of bull kelp: nemeryaq

kerosene: kaasaq

kettle
  cast iron kettle: cukunaq, also araaq
  tea kettle: cainiik

key: kelucaq

kick: tukerluni
  kick repeatedly: tukraluku

kidney: tartuq

kill it: tuqulluku
  kill it outright: egmilluku

killer whale: arlluk

kind
  be kind: ugauluni

kindling
  piece of kindling: ekqun
  kindling: ekqutet, also aminiuwat, also aĭastúupkaat

king (checkers): us'utaliq

king salmon: iiliksak

kiss
  respectful kiss (especially on the face): cingaq
  kiss him: cingarluku
  (they) kiss: cingarlutek
  kiss on the mouth: pucuuq
  kiss him on the mouth: pucuurluku
  (they) kiss: pucuurlutek
  kiss it (an icon): meluwarluku

kitchen: kenirwik

kleenex: kakeglluiyutaq

knee: cisquq

kneel: cisqumiglluni

knife: nuusiq
  table knife: stuuluwaq or stuluwiq or estaluwiq
  old-time knife with curved blade fitted into handle: ulukaq

knit, crochet: qilagluni
  knit it, crochet it: qilagluku

knock (once): kaugluni
  knock on it: kaugluku
  knock (repeatedly): kaugturluni
  knock on it (repeatedly): kaugturluku
  knock it over, down: iqulluku

knot in tree: awayaq

know: nallugkunani
  know it, know about it: nallugkunaku
  not know: nalluluni
  not know it, not know about it: nalluluku
  know a lot: nallunrainani
  know what one is doing: llatuumaluni

L

ladder: tȓaapaq or tȓaapat

ladle: qalun
ladle it: qaluluku

lady slipper (large chiton):
uriitarpak

lagoon: nanwarnaq

lake: nanwaq

lamp: laampaaq

land: nuna

(bird or airplane) lands:
mill'uni
landing strip: migwik or
miswik

land (on the shore):
culurlluni

land otter: aaquya(q)

language: niuwaciq or
yuuwaciq

lantern: fanaȓuq

lard: mantiikaq, also
saaluq

last
the last one (of them):
kinguqlliat
the last one or the last
time: kinguqllirpaamek

late
(person) is late: kaukaulluku

(the hour) is (too) late:
anqia'ulluni

later: atakuu

laugh
laugh once, smile: englarluni
keep on laughing: englartarluni
laugh or smile at him:
englaklluku

laxative: anacestaaq

lay
lay an egg: manigluni

lazy
be lazy (for the moment): qesaluni
be lazy (all the time): qesatarluni

lead (metal): imarkaq

leader, chief: angnertaq or
kasa'inaq

leaf: cuyaq

leak: ellngarluni

(boat) leaks: imangluni

lean
lean on it, put weight on it:
nigluku

lean on it (for example, a cane),
use it to hold oneself up, steady
oneself): ayaperluku or ayapeqlluku

lean to one side, tilt: irirlluni

lean over: ikiglluni

leap (see hop)

learn: liilluni
learn it: liilluku
be learned, smart (one who has
learned much): lisngaluni

have not learned one's lesson, do
the same thing again: anuciinani

least
at least: pirpak

leather: itegkaq

leave, go away: agluni
(he is going: ag'uq)
leave for good, go away for a long time: agqurluni

leave, go out: anluni

leave it (behind): unilluku

leave (some food): ilakuiluni
leave (some food) for him: ilakuiluku
left-over, remnant: ilakuaq, also kinuwaq

leave him alone: casuutekegkunaku

leave it alone, not touch it: cakegkunaku

(soul) leaves one's body: petengluni

left
be left over, remain: llirluni

left hand: angiqiq

leg: iruq
my leg: iruka

lemon: limuunaq

lend something to him: naug'illuku or narwilluku

Lent: Pustaaq

let
let go of it, let it loose: peglluku

let off (steam, etc.): ell'uni
(it is letting off steam: elltuq)

lethargic
be lethargic: qesangsiluni

letter (mail): (one sheet) kalikaq, (more than one sheet) kalikat

liar: iqllungaq
be a liar: iqllungarluni

lick (once): alungluni
lick it (once): alungluku
lick (repeatedly): alungturluni
lick it (repeatedly): alungturluku

lid: patuq

lie
a lie: iqlluq
tell a lie: iqlluluni
lie to him, tell him a lie: iqlluluku
keep on lying, tell lies: iqlluurluni
keep lying to him, tell him lies: iqlluurluku

lie down: inarlluni

lie on one's back: nurlluni

lie on one's belly: palurlluni

lie on one's side: kukuglluni

lie sideways, at an incline: igaglluni

(heavy person or object) lies on top of it: nigmiaqlluku

life: unguwaq
come (back) to life: unguirluni
bring him (back) to life: unguirlluku

way of life: luumaciq

lift (see raise)
lift up: kwegluni
lift it up: kwegluku
lift up (continuously): kwegtarluni
lift it up (continuously): kwegtarluku

can lift it (it's not too heavy for him to lift): unaklluku

lift one's head: cuglluni

light (moveable): naniq

light (permanent): tanqik

light
be light (not heavy): artunainani or uqeghnani

be light in color: puyak'egianani

light it: kuarlluku

lightning: kalliq
lightning: kallirluni

like
like it, feel it is good: asiklluku

like it, be fond of it: pingaklluku

not like it: asiillkelluku
not like something: qingaryugluni
not like things: qingartarluni
not like it: qingaqlluku

look like it, be like it: ayuqlluku

just like it: tawarpiaq

limb, branch: cuyaq

limp: irumtagluni

get limp: unaiqsiluni

lion
sea lion: wiinaq

lip: qerlluq

liquid
its liquid, juice: emra

liquor: taangaq

listen, listen in, try to hear: niicugniluni
listen to it, for it: niicugniluku
listen to him, pay attention to him: nitniqlluku
listen to it, listen in on it, try to hear it: nic'ugluku

little
a little (bit): cangcugmek
a little, slightly: ellma

be little, small: miklluni or miknani (mikelnguq)

live, be alive: unguwaluni
living being: unguwallriaq

live comfortably, make a good living: tukiluni

live, stay with him: egwiklluku

liver: aarit

load
a load: kiwek
load: kiwegluni
load it: kiwegluku
keep loading: kiwegturluni
keep loading it: kiwegturluku

log
drift log: tep'aq

lonely
be lonely (miss people's company): aliayugluni
(place or situation) is lonely: alianarluni
be lonely for him: aliaklluku

long
be long: takluni (takesqaq)

long ago, for a long time: qangiq
since long ago: qanginek

happen or do it for a long time: mululuni

look
look at it: tangrulluku

look at it, look it over: ulutegluku
take a look: ulutegluni

look around: kiarlluni

look around (through things, to see what is there): arigluni
look through it: arigluku

look
look back, turn to look: kingyarluni
look back at it: kingyarluku

look down (moving head): ciklluni

look for it: iwa'aluku
look for some: iwa'alluni

look good: tangerhnirluni

look like it: ayuqlluku

look (in) through something (e.g. a window): qinerlluni
look (in) through something at it: qinerlluku

look in the mirror: tanriurluni

look it over, look at it, examine it: tangerturluku

look or peer under one's eyebrows (for example, when an older person is admonishing one): qigcigluni
look under one's eyebrows (repeatedly): qigcialuni

take a look: ulutegluni

look delicious: ekllinarluni

loose
come loose, undone, untied: petengluni
pull it loose, undo it, untie it: petenglluku

lose
lose it: tamarluku
get lost: tamarluni

lose it (by having it escape from one): ana'iluku

lose one's hair, lose its fur: meqlluni

lose one's way, get lose: talapaaluni

loss
be at a loss: piciinani
be suddenly at a loss: piciiyarlluni

lots: angli

there are a lot of people: sugyagluteng

loud
be loud (voice): emtuluni

be loud (noise): migluni

louse: neresta

louse egg: ingqiq or irniaq

love
love him: qunuklluku

be loving: qunutarluni

be loveable: qununarluni

low
be low (in stature): qerkinani

be low (in stature or position): ackinani or atsigluni

lower one's head: ciklluni

lucky
be lucky: nakerluni

lump: tumaq'aneq

get lumpy: tumaq'arluni

lung: kemagnaq

lynx: kuskarpak

M

machine: masiinaq

mad: see angry

magazine: kasitaq or
kasitat

maggot: qepel'uq

maggot eggs: sasaq

magic: kalla'aq
use magic: kalla'arluni
use magic on him:
kalla'arluku

magnet: makniitaq

magpie: qallqayaq, also
uguusiq

make
make it: canaluku

make something for him:
pililuku

make it there, arrive there:
tekilluni
make it to it, arrive at
it: tekilluku

make it (through difficulty
or sickness): allpaulluni
make it through it (to his
goal): allpagluku

make a mistake: alarlluni

male (animal): anguteqiitak

male (human): nukallpiaq

mallard: nillqitaaq

man, male human: nukallpiaq

old man: angun

mandolin: mantalinaq, also
balalaikaaq

many
they are many: amlerluteng
many: amlesqat

there are many people:
sugyagluteng

mark: ceteq
mark it: ceterluku

marmot: quiriq

marrow: pateq

marry
get married: kasuulluni
marry him: kasuulluku

mask: maaskaaq

masquerade: maskaŸataq
masquerade: maskaŸatarluni

massage it, rub it: ulugluku

match: spiickaaq

match them together: tumarlluki

matter
(it) matters: canarluni
(it) matters to one: canaqlluku
(it) doesn't matter: canailluni

mattress: piŸinaq or alliqaq

maybe, I imagine: all'ak

mean
be mean, cruel to him:
meteqlluku

measure it: usperluku

meat: kemek

mechanic: mas'inistaaq

medicine: sungcaun

meet
meet him (unexpectedly), run into him: pairlluku

meet him, get to know him: nallun'irluku

go to meet him: akiryarluku

meeting
(they) have a meeting: katuriiluteng

melt: u'uglluni

memorial service: panag'uitaq
(also, rice dish with sugar and raisins used in it)

memory, mind
his memory: umyugaa

mess
(place) is a mess, has things strewn all over: lukagluni
mess it (area) up: lukaglluku
make a mess, strew things around: lukagciluni

be messy, sloppy: uragluni
mess it up: uraglluku

be messy: mequuluni

make a mess (by leaving things around after doing a project): calliluni

message
give him a message: nillgarlluku

metal: cawik

middle
the middle of it: qukaa
the one in the middle of it: qukaqllia
go through the middle of it: qukairluku
(hit it) in the middle, (cut it) in half: qukatrulluku

midwife: paapuskaaq

milk: muluk'uuq

mind: umyaaq
(his mind: umyagaa)
(my mind: umyaaqa)
(your mind: umya'an)

mind, be bothered: canaryugluni
mind it: canaqlluku

mind, be obedient: niiculuni
not mind, be disobedient: niicuinani

use one's mind: llan'i aturluku

mindful
be mindful, aware, have one's wits about one: llatuumaluni

mine: see I

minute: minutaq

mirror: tanriu'un, also tanriu'utaq

mischievous
be mischievous: qapignarluni

miss
miss it (by throwing, shooting, etc.): uniurlluku

miss him, be lonesome for him: kusuluku

miss him, get there after him: kipuarlluku

miss it, let it get away from one: ana'iluku

missing tooth: ingliq

mistake
make a mistake: alarlluni

make a (serious) mistake: piruyagluni or ka'ugllugluni

mix it together, mix it in: akulrulluku or akuulluku

mold: qalleq
be moldy: qallerluku

molt, lose hair or feathers: meqlluni

Monday: Pekyun
it is Monday: Pektut

money: akiq

monk: managaaq

monkey: makaakaq

month: iraluq
spend a month: iralurlluni

mood
be in a bad mood, feel bad: nunaniicugluni
be in a good mood, have fun: nunaniqsagluni

moon: iraluq
moon is shining: iralirluni

moose: tunturpak

mop, mop pail: suuwin
mop the floor: suuwiluni
mop it: sugluku

more
more than that: amlenra

some more: cali
have some more: calirluni

(do something or be some way) more than him: ciplluku

morning: unuaq
every morning: unuanra
in the morning: unuami
this morning: unuarpak
early in the morning: unuaka'armi
early this morning: unuaka'arpak

mosquito: mengquiluq

moss: uruq

most
most of it: amlenra

mother: maama or aanaq

motor, outboard motor: masiinaq

mountain: ing'iq or ingriq

mouse: apllengaq, also ugnaq; (Afog.) ugna'aq

mouth: qaneq

space in mouth between lower lip and gums: iqeq
put it between lower lip and gums: iqmigluku (see snuff)
have it between lower lip and gums: iqmiaqlluku

mouth of it (a river): painga

move
move (aside): aw'arluni
move it (aside): aw'arlluku
move!: aw'a!

move (oneself), stir: petagluni
move it (without changing its location), cause it to stir, shake it: petaglluku

move (to a new location or residence): nugtarlluni
move it (to a new location): nugtarlluku

move (go to a place and stay there): agqurluni

much (see also lot)
be too much: ang'ulluni or ana'ulluni

mud: siqat'ak

muktuk: kiimaq

murky
be murky: curluni (cusqaq)

muscle
  contract muscles, tense up: eqmerluni

  use one's muscles, exert strength: tumlagluni

mush, hot cereal: muusaq

music: cauyat

musical instrument: cauyaun

mussel: qapilaq

mustard: kaŕtiitsaaq

myth, legend: unigkuaq

N

nail: ucukcaq

  fingernail: stuk
  fingernail clippers: estui'isuun

naked: matarmi//mataan
  become naked: matarlluni

name: ateq
  name it, give it a name: acirluku

namesake: aalukaq

nap
  take a nap: qawamlinguarluni

narrow
  be narrow: lurkinani

native
  native food, native-made: sugtaq

navel: qallaciq

near
  near it, by it: cania
  near him: caniani

  be near: yaagianani

neck: uyaquq

necklace: pinguan, also pinguaq

necktie: kaaŕstuuk

need
need something: nuryugluni
need it: nuryugluku

get as much as one needs: narlluni
get as much as one needs of it: narlluku

needle: mingqun

tree needle: cukiq

Negro: Alap'aaq

nephew (man's sister's son): usguq
(my nephew: usguka)

nest of bird: ungluq

net
seine net: kugyasiq or kug'asiq
gill net: kugyaq

nettle: uuqaayanaq

new
new one: nuta'aq

New Year's Day: Nuuwikuutaq

newspaper: kasitaq or kasitat

next
next to it: cania
the one next to it: caniqllia
go by next to it: caniirluku
next to you: canigpeni

nickel (coin): estřiutaak; (Afog.) citwiiřtaak

nickname
give it a nickname: acicilinguarluku

night: unuk
be night: unugluni
at night: unugmi
last night: unugpak or unuk
later tonight: unuku
every night: ununra

spend the night, stay overnight: qawartarluni

nightmare
have a nightmare: temliluni or uqamaiyaluni

nine: qulnguyan
nine (card): qulnguyaq

nit: ingqiq

no: qang'a

no-see-'um, gnat: ilrayuk

nobody
there is nobody: suinani

none
there is none, nothing, no more: piinani

noise: nepa
make a noise, talk noisily: nepllirluni
make noises: nepllialuni

make a lot of noise, make a racket or fuss: migluni

not make a noise: mellkiir-tegkunani

banging, clicking, or whirring noise: mengquq
make a banging, clicking, or whirring noise: mengqurlluni
make a sharp noise: mengqullagluni
continually make a sharp noise: mengqulla'aluni

buzzing, roaring, or humming noise: meglluk
make a buzzing, roaring, or humming noise: meglluglluni
make a sudden buzzing noise: megllullagluni
make a continuous buzzing noise: megllulla'aluni
make a crunching, cracking, crackling or grating noise: erteraulluni

sloshing noise: cerhmak
make a sloshing noise: cerhmaglluni
make a sudden sloshing noise: cerhmallagluni
make a continuous sloshing noise: cerhmalla'aluni

noise
make a smacking or slapping noise: mecarlluni

northern lights: qiugyat
northern lights are out: qiug'irluni

nose: qengaq
have a runny nose: kakeglluni
blow one's nose: kakeglluirluni
fish nose cartilage: tatanquq

not, nothing: see no

now, already: awa'i
just now, right now, now for the first time: nutaan

numb
get numb: awaluni

number: nuumiɬaq

nurse it (baby): amaarluku

oak: tepuwaq

oar: caqiyun

oarlock: akluucanaq

obedient
be obedient: niiculuni

obey
obey him: nitniqlluku

ocean: imaq

octopus: amikuq or utguiq

odd
be odd: kangiilnarluni
feel it is odd: kangiillkelluku

off
come off: yuuluni
come off suddenly: yuugarlluni
take, pick, cut it off: yuuluku
take, pick, cut it off suddenly: yuugarlluku
take, pick, cut them off (with repeated actions): yuularluki
take some off, cut some off: yuulluni

oil: uquq
oil slick: uquaq
it is oily: uquarluni
oil it: uquiluku
linseed oil: aɬiguaq
Wesson oil: paɬawánskaaq
oil drum: taangkaaq

ointment: maasaq

old
old one: qangirllaq
be old: qangirllauluni

be relatively old, of age, or elderly: uksurtuluni

old lady: kaiwiq
(female) is old: kayugiuluni

old man: anguteq
(male) is old: angutnguluni

old fish: aakanaq
(fish) is old: aakanauluni

old-time person, ancient native people: cuuliraq

on
put it on top of one: qaimigluku
have it on top of one: qaimiaqlluku

(heavy object or person) leans, rolls, sits, etc. on top of it (so as to put weight on it): ngigluku
fall on it: ngiikarluku
have it resting, etc., on top of one: ngiikiaqlluku

one: allriluq or all'iluq

one of them: naliat
any one of them: nalinginaat

one of a pair: akikuaq
the other one (of a pair): akikua'a

one..., the other one: aipaa..., aipaa

onion: luk
(onions: luuget)

only: kiimi//kesiin

open
open it: ikirlluku
open the door for him, receive him into one's home: ikiyulluku

open up: amparlluni
open it (something sealed): amparlluku

open one's eyes: wiilluni
have one's eyes open: wiitaluni

open one's mouth: aitarlluni
open it (mouth): aitarlluku

opportunity
have the opportunity, time, chance for something: pakiulluni or tekiulluni
have the opportunity, time, chance for it: pakigluku or tekilluku

opponent: akiliq

oppose him: akiliqlluku

opposite (see also across, other)

oppress him, enslave him: meteqlluku
oppress, enslave people: metqiluni

orange: aplisiinaq

order something (for example, food, clothes): igarluni
order it: igarluku

other
another one, a different one: alla

the other one: aipaa

otter
land otter: aaquyaq

sea otter: arhnaq

out
out there: qakma
(located) out there: qakmani
(heading) out there: qakmaut
from out there: qakmaken
(by way of) out there: qakmaagun
that one out there: qakemna
those out there: qakemkut

out there (extended), out the bay or out the inlet, in the open water: un'ga
(located) out there: un'gani
(heading) out there: un'gaut
from out there: un'gaken
(by way of) out there: un'gaagun

out
that one out there: unegna
of that one out there: un'gum
those out there: unegkut

out there (along the sea): cakma
(located) out there: cakmani
(heading) out there: cakmaut
from out there: cakmaken
(by way of) out there: cakmaagun
that one out there: cakemna
of that one out there: cakem'um
those out there: cakemkut

out from it (down slope or out in open sea or open area, or toward middle of room): ketii
that one out from it: ketllia
go by out from it: ketairluku
be out in the open: ketsigluni
move it out: ketgwarlluku
far out in the open: ketgwani

bring it out (especially, so that everyone can see it): maniluku
keep on bringing it out: maniurluku

go, come out: anluni
carry, take, bring it out: anlluni
take it out (of something having an opening or door): anlluku
take some out: anyulluni

get out: yuuluni
take it out (of moveable container boat or vehicle): yuuluku
take some out: yuuwiluni
take them out (repeatedly): yuularluki
take things out (repeatedly): yuula'iluni

go, come out (from shore toward open water, or out to a boat): aterluni

tide goes out: kenlluni
tide goes out on it: kenulluku

outboard motor: masiinaq

outdo him: ciplluku

outhouse: anarwik or nuusniik

outside: lla
(located) outside: llaami
outside of it: llaatii
the one outside it, its outside part: llaqllia
go by outside it: llatairluku
be (farther) outside: llaqsigluni

over
over there (restricted): ika'i
(located) over there: ikani
(heading) over there: ika'ut
from over there: ikaken
(by way of) over there: ikaagun
that one over there: ikna
of that one over there: ik'um
those over there: ikegkut

over there (extended): aaga
(located) over there: aagani
(heading) over there: aagaut
from over there: aagaken
(by way of) over there: aagaagun
that one over there: agna
of that one over there: ag'um
those over there: agkut

over it: qulii
the one over it: quleqllia
or qull'ia
go by over it: qulairluku

overboard
go overboard (do it up big): palartegkunani
go overboard on it: palartegkunaku

overcast
be overcast: taluluni

overcoat: paltuuk or parkuuk

overflow: ul'uni
(it overflows: ul'uq)

overshoe: anuckiiq, also qaliruaq

own it: piklluku

P

pack
pack, backpack: atmak or atmautaq
pack some on one's back: atmagluni
pack it on one's back: atmagluku
pack some (continuously): atmagturluni
pack it (continuously): atmagturluku

pack some on one's shoulders: amarluni or maqegluni
pack it on one's shoulders: amarluku or maqegluku
pack some on shoulders (continuously): amarturluni or maqegturluni
pack it on shoulders (continuously): amarturluku or maqegturluku

pack it (into box or suitcase): qungalluku
pack things: qungaciluni

pack water: taangarqiurluni

pack wood: qugtarluni

padlock: samuuk

pail: wiitŕuuq

pain
be in pain, hurt: angqerlluku
be painful: angqerhnarluni

get a sharp stabbing pain: kapqerlluni

paint: kŕaaskaaq
paint it: kŕasiirluku

pale
get pale: mecuirluni
be pale: mecuinani

be pale in color: qateryugluni

pan
shallow pan: liistaq

pants: ul'uk or ulruk

paper
piece of paper: kalikaq
pieces of paper: kalikat

parka: kutuunaq

part
part of it: ilii
part of it comes off, gets lost, etc.: ilairluni
take away part of it: ilairluku
take away parts of it: ilairturluku

particular
be particular, fussy: silugngaluni or ullcugngaluni

partner: angayuk

pass
pass, go past: kiturluni
pass it, go past it: kiturluku
carry, take, bring some past (also pass by, skip some): kituulluni
carry, take, bring it past: kituulluku

pass each other going opposite directions: kipuyullutek
pass him going in the opposite direction: kipuyulluku

pass out: mayuriiluni

pass out (especially from drinking): nalluq'arluni

past
in the past, at first: cuumi

patch: callmak
patch it: callmagluku
patch some: callma'iluni

path: aprun

pay him, pay for it:
nall'irluku
keep paying him, keep paying for it: nallialuku

peek in, peer in, look through something:
qinerlluni
peek in at it: qinerlluku

peel it: qelltairluku
peeling: qellteq

pencil: kaɬantaasaaq;
(Afog.) ster'utaq

penny, cent: siintaaq

people: suuget or suu'ut

pepper: piiɬritsaaq

peppery
be peppery, hot, spicy:
qatllinarluni
have it be too peppery for one: qatllikl luku

perfume: tepkegcaun

perhaps: see maybe

person: suk
people: suuget or suu'ut

pet: qungutu'aq
(his pet: qunguturaa)

pick
pick some up, gather some up: a'urluni
pick them up, gather them up: a'urluki
pick on him: inglunguarluku
pick it up: ruuluku
pick berries: nunaquluni

picky
be picky, finicky: masayugluni
be picky, finicky (all the time):
masatarluni
be picky about it:
masakl luku

picture: patɬiitaq
holy picture: malisaaq or agayutet

pie: paayaq

piece
a piece of it: ilii
a piece of it comes off, gets lost: ilairluni
take away a piece of it:
ilairluku
take away pieces of it:
ilairturluku
a piece broken or cut off: kepii
a piece of it, half of it: qupii
tear or cut it to pieces:
urqelluku

pierce it: ukilluku

pig: sitiinkaaq

pile them up: qaligialluki

pill: piluliq

pillow: putuskaq

pilot (of airplane): nunalek
pilot bread: sug'aliq or sug'aɬiq
pilot house: aruwik

pimple: pupiguaq

pin: mingqun
clothes pin: spiilkaaq
safety pin: pulá͡ug͡kaaq

pinch it (once): puksugluku
pinch it (repeatedly):
puksugturluku

pink salmon: amartuq

pintail: pamyurtuliq, also kanarautusqat

pipe (for smoking): tɬuupkaaq, also paipaq
stove pipe: tɬupaq

pistol: pistilítaq

pitch
tree pitch: angeq

pitcher: muŕusnik, also
kugsiinaq

pity
have pity: nakllegyugluni
pity him: nakllekllluku
be pitiful: nakllegnarluni
be pitiable, lonely: ilasugnarluni

place
place where it is located,
place where he lives: enwia
place one comes from, one's
home town: kinguneq

plane
wood plane: struusaq
plane it: struusarluku
plane (airplane): tengauqaq

plant: nauq or naucestaaq

plate: qantaq

play
play: wamluni
(he is playing: waamuq)
play with it: wamqutaqlluku
play tricks on him:
anglanasiiklluku
play a musical instrument:
cauyarluni
play checkers: makarluni
play dolls: suaruarluni
play the guitar:
kitaaŕarluni

playful
be playful: talanghnagluni

please
please him, make him happy or
willing to do something:
ugayagllluku
(do it) any way one pleases:
piugcicini aturluku

pliers: puksuutak

pluck it: meqlluku
pluck birds: meqciluni

plug some up: mellarluni
plug it up: mellarluku
get plugged up: mellaq'arluni

pneumonia
have pneumonia: awarnirluku
or pac'aqarluku

pocket: kaŕmaanaq or kalmaanaq

pocket-knife: nuusingcuut

put one's hands in one's
pockets: kauluni
reach in one's pockets for
it: kauluku

point (of land): cingiyaq
long sandy point: qangirnaq

point (of object)
its point, tip: iqua, also
kakngaa

point at it: kenirluku

poison: yaataq

poke
poke it, stab it: kaplluku
poke it repeatedly: kapurluku
take a poke: kapsarluni
poke oneself with something
sharp: unagsagluni
poke one's head (or part of
body) out of water: pugluni
keep poking one's head out of
water: pug'urluni

pole
long pole: ayagta or ayaun
pole to hold something up: naparta
pole for hanging fish: initaq
fishing pole: iqsaguaq
pole a boat: ayagluni
pole it: ayagluku

policeman: palicǔuskiiq

polish it, shine it:
rircarluku

poor
poor thing!: naklegna

pop, soda: taangaruaq

porch, calidor: siinaq or
siinat

porcupine: nuuniq

porpoise: mangaq

portage: tugca'aq or tegcu'aq
go by portage: tugca'arluni,
tegcu'arluni, or aimqarluni

post: napataq or naparta

pot: asuq

cast iron pot: cukunaq

cold water pot: paceshnirwik

hot water pot: uqniwik

tea pot: cainiiguaq

pot holder: tuullitaq

potato: kaŕtuugaaq

pound (weight): uspeq

pound it (once): kaugluku
pound it (repeatedly):
kaugturluku

pour
(it) pours: kugluni
pour it: kugluku
pour it out (repeatedly):
kugturluku

pour some (coffee) for
him: imilluku

pout: putuluni

powder: peluruaq

pray: agayuluni, also
malitguarluni

prayer: malitguaq

pregnant
be pregnant: imluumaluni
also aqsaliliiluni (lit. "make a
belly"), also allakarluni (lit.
"be different"), also qumigluni
(lit. "have something under clothing")

present: pikiyun
give him a present: pikilluku

press
press it: kenegllluku
press it (repeatedly):
kenegtarluku

press it flat, squash it:
ciilluku
keep pressing it flat:
ciitarluku

pretty
be pretty: cucunarluni

priest: kas'aq

promise: akqiluni
promise him: akqelluku

prostrate oneself: cikqaqlluni

proud
be proud (of oneself): silugluni
be proud of it: siluutekllluku

be proud, conceited:
ullcugngaluni or angeklluni

pry it apart: kiilluku

prying instrument, hand spike:
aanspuuk

puchki (plant): ugyuun

dead puchki stem: cuplluqaq or
cuplluryaq or cuplluaq

puddle, pond: mecaguaq

puffin: qagiyaq

pull (see also stretch)
pull (on) it: cayugluku
or nuqlluku
keep pulling on it:
cayugtarluku or nuqtarluku

pull it off: qecugluku

pull it out: amuluku
keep pulling it out:
amuurluku
pull them out (repeatedly):
amularluki
pull some out: amulluni

punch, awl: siilaq

punish
punish him: anucicarluku

punish him (to make him understand proper behavior):
llangcarluku

puppy: piugka'angcuk

purpose
(do it) on purpose):
pingnaqpiarluni

push
push it (once): cingluku
push it aside: cingaq'arluku

(wind)pushes smoke down
stovepipe: ken'garlluku
(wind) pushes smoke down
stovepipe (repeatedly):
ken'garqaaluku

put
put it (there), put it down,
up, away: lliiluku
put some away, etc.: llii'iluni
put them away (with repeated
acts): lliilarluki
put some away (with repeated
acts): lliila'iluni

put it away: malleglluku

put it in (something having a
door or small opening):
iterlluku

put
put it in (a moveable object, boat
or vehicle): eklluku
put them in (with repeated acts):
ekurluki

put it (clothing) on: all'uku

put it on backwards: mumiglluku

put him to bed: qawangcarluku

put it on top (of oneself):
qaimigluku

put it out: anlluku

put it out (fire): qamlluku

put it through an opening,
thread it through: nugluku

put it under oneself: acimigluku

put it under one's coat:
qumigluku

put it up: taglluku

put it (fish) up (by cutting
and drying): segluku
put some (fish) up: seg'iluni

putty: samaaskaaq

Q

quake
earth is quaking: aulaluni

quill: cukiq

quit, stop: aulairluni or
arulairluni, also taq'iluni

R

rabbit: kuskanaq or
uskaanaq or cuutertuliq

race
(they) race: ingyartaraullutek
race him: ingyartaraulluku

rack for hanging fish: iniwik
or initaq

rag: lumaraq

floor rag: suuwin

rain: qiteq
rain: qitengluni
start raining: qitrurlluku
stop raining: qitriulluni

be rainy: llaqcangluni

rain barrel or drip catcher:
kuciyutaq

rainbow: agluryaq or irluryaq

raincoat: taasawik

rain hat: sutístaaq

raise
raise it (higher in ele-
vation): qulwarlluku

raisin: isumaq

rake: krraapit, also
pakin'aguat

rancid
be rancid: cuplluku
(it is rancid): cupaa)

rare
be rare: nurnarluni

raven: qalnga'aq

raw
raw fish or meat: qasaq
eat raw fish or meat: qasarluni
eat it raw: qasarluku

reach
reach it (by extending part of
the body): uyaqlluku
reach some: uyaqulluni

reach one's destination:
tekilluni
reach it (a place): tekilluku

reach the top: kangeqlliilluni

reach under or inside something
for it: kauluku

be able to reach it: pakigluku

read: naaqiluni
read it: naqlluku

ready
be ready: taqumaluni

get ready (to do something):
lliiqurluni or elgarlluni

really, very much: maallurpiaq

really, actually: cunang

recall it: enqarluku

recognize it: liitaqlluku

recognizable
be recognizable: nallunainani

recorded music (tape, record,
radio): cauyat

recover, get well: ilangarlluni
or surlluni

red
be red: kawirluni (kawisqaq)

reef: qalmiaq

relative, part of a family: ila

relax: et'aa'allqegciluni

religion
be long to a certain religion: tawaten agayumaluni

reluctant
be reluctant or lazy to do something: kayagyugluni
be reluctant (all the time): kayagtarluni
be reluctant to do it, balk at it: kayaklluku

remain (see also leave, stay)
remain: llirluni

remember it: umyaaqlluku
remember?: naama?

remind him: enqa'illuku

remove it, take it off, away: yuuluku
remove them (with repeated acts): yuularluki

repeat
repeatedly do or say it: tawaten pitaarluni
repeatedly do or say it to him: tawaten pitaarluku

rescue him: anirturluku

resemble it: ayuqlluku

respect
be respectful: ling'ayugluni
be respectful (all the time): ling'atarluni
respect him, venerate him: ling'aklluku

rest: sakairturluni or mernuirturluni

restrict him: anucicarluku

return: angilluni

reverse
go in reverse: utqiarluni

rib: raatan

ribbon: lintaq

rice: kŭpaaq

rich
be rich: akilguluni

ridicule him: temciklluku

rifle: nutek or nutgutaq, also raifiŭyaq

right
be right, correct: picuuluni
not feel right: ling'ayugluni
right arm, hand, right side: tallirpik
to the right: tallirpitmen
right away: egmian, also pianeq

ring: kulun
ring it (bell--once): kaugluku
ring it (repeatedly): kaugtu:luku

rinse it: murqelluku
rinse something: murqiluni

rip it: caqlluku
(he ripped it: caqtaa)
rip it (with repeated acts): caqtarluku

ripe
get ripe, ripen: qiuluni

rise
rise (to a higher elevation): qulwarluni
bread rises: pugluni
sun rises: suarluni

river: kuik
river banks: kui'im awatek

road: apruŭ

roast split fish in oven: asgirluku, also cikiarluku

rock: yaamaq

rock standing up: nagaayuq

rocks on top of banya: gaatet

roe, fish eggs: sisut

aged fish roe: piginaq

herring roe: qarayat

roll

roll: akagluni

roll it: akaglluku

roll it up: imegluku

roll some up: imgiluni

rolling pin: skaalaq

roof of mouth: qila'aq

roof

tar roof: angeqcuk

room

make room for it: enengcarluku

there is room: enengqerlluni

there is no room: enailluni

root: nukek

rope: iřufkuq or miřafkuq

rope swing: wigtaaq

rot

rot (so that it gets soft, as wood): aruluni

rot, or fall apart: urluni

rough

be rough (surface): gagluni (gasqaq)

be rough (land): kuinggwigniinani

be rough (water): tumniinani

row: anguarluni

rub it: ulugluku

rub him with liniment: maasarluku

rubber boots: ařapak

rudder: alulaq

rug, mat: alliqaruaq

ruin it: asiiyarlluku

get ruined: asiiyarlluni

rummage around: ariglluni

rump: kinguqaq

run

run, start off running: qecengluni

run (continuously): qec'ngallualuni

(machine) runs: agluni

(water) runs: maqlluni

(water is running: maq'uq)

run it (water): maqlluku

(he runs it: maqtaa)

run around (doing things): kellagluni

run away (from someone or something): qimagluni

run away (especially from home): aularlluni or arularlluni

run one's hand along it: cipeglluku

run into it, bump it: puukarluku

run into something: puukarluni

(water) runs over, overflows: ul'uni

(it is running over: ul'uq)

runny

have a runny nose: kakeglugluku or kakegliqlluni

rush, hurry: nayaluni

rush him: talrulluku

rush around, hurry: kagwagluni

rustle, jiggle, shake: petagluni

rustle it: petaglluku

Russian: Kasaakaq

S

sack: misuuk

sad
be sad: imasuugluni
also nunaniicugluni
have a sad face: putuluni

sail: raa'utaq
go sailing: raa'ucirluni

sailboat: skuunaq

sailor: matŭuusaq

saliva: nauglluk
salivate: naugliiluni

salmon: iqalluk
dog salmon: alimaq
king salmon, chinook: iiliksak
large king salmon: aamasuuk
pink salmon, humpie: amaqaayak; (Karluk) luuqaanak
red salmon, sockeye: niklliq
red salmon that has come upstream and turned red: amartuq
silver salmon: qakiiyaq
smoked salmon: kupcuunaq, also palek or palik

salmonberry: alagnaq
green salmonberry: urungilek

salt: taryuq
be salty: taryuuluni
salt fish: sulunaq

same
at the same time: pianeq
it's the same: tawarpiaq
in the same place: tawanirpiaq
to the same place: tawa'uterpiaq
from the same place: tawakenerpiaq
by the same way: tawaagunerpiaq
in the same way: tawaterpiaq

sand: qaugyaq
sand flea: kumitgaq

sandpaper: qaacaq

Satan: Sat'anaq

satisfied
be satisfied: ugayugluni
be satisfied (all the time): ugatarluni
be satisfied with it: ugaklluku

Saturday: Maqineq
it is Saturday: Maqiyut

saucer: pelucesaaq

save
save him: anirturluku
save it for later: qungiuglluku

saw: pilaq
saw: pilarluni
saw it: pilarluku

sawbill duck: pairpak

say
say (a word or utterance) out loud, pronounce: aperluni
say it, pronounce it: aperluku
say it: tawaten piluni
say it to him: tawaten piluku
what did you say?: qayu?

scales of fish: riqtat
(Afog.) sis'uyat

scarce
be scarce: nurnarluni

scare
scare him: alinglluku or alingteqlluku
scare him, try to scare him: alingcaarluku
be scared: alingluni
be scared of it: alikllluku

scare him, startle him: tupaglluku

scare it away, scare it off: qimaglluku

feel scared, jumpy, apprehensive: uluryayugluni
feel scared (all the time): uluryatarluni
feel scared of it, not want to get near it: uluryaklluku

be scared, spooked (especially of the unknown or unusual): qumsuugyugluni
be scared, spooked (all the time): qumsuugtaarluni
be scared, spooked by it: qumsuuklluku
be scary, spooky: qumsuugnarluni

scarf: pelatuuk

scavenge: mallungsaarluni or mallungqusaagluni, also pakugluni
scavenge it: mallukllluku

school: skuuluq
have school: skuulurluni
go to school: skuuluryarluni

schooner: skuunaq

scissors: nuusicuak or nuusicaak

scold him, admonish him: allerqurluku

scow: skaawaq

scrape it (off): keligluku
keep scraping it: keligturluku

scratch
scratch it (an itch): paumluku

scratch it (with something sharp): qelluugluku
scratch it (repeatedly): qelluuwarluku

scratch it (leaving a mark): ceterluku

scratch his head softly, fondle his hair: cangigluku
keep on scratching his head: cangigturluku

scream, yell (once): qal'irluni
scream repeatedly: qalriurluni

screw: wintaq

scrounge: pukugluni
scrounge it: pukugluku

scrubbers (dried grass roots): (Afog.) sugsuutet

sculpin: kala'aq

sea: imaq

sea bass: cirpuuk

go to get sea food at low tide: atrarluni

sea lion: wiinaq

sea otter: arhnaq

sea parrot: tunngaq

sea urchin: uutuk

seagull: qatayaq

small seagull: egyaaq

seal: isuwiq

baby seal: qaigya'aq

fur seal: aataak

search: iwalluni
search for it: iwaluku

seasick
be seasick: imiqlluni

seaweed: nuya'it

see
see it: tangerlluku

go to see it: takuluku

go out and see: naslluni
go out and see it: naslluku

seed: sim'inaq

self
want to be by oneself: awaryugluni
want to be by oneself (all the time): awartarluni

sell it: akicaqlluku
sell something to him: akicarwiklluku

send it: tuyuqlluku
send something to him: tuyurluku

sense
sense something: ellpegyugluni
sense it: ellpeklluku

sense someone's presence: sung'uyugluni

use one's common sense: llan'i aturluku

sensitive
be sensitive to heat: uuqetarluni

separate
(they) separate): augyullutek
separate it: auglluku

set
set it (net or trap): cuglluku

set the table: stuululirluni
or stuuliurluni

sun sets: kal'uluni

settle
get settled: tusmiglluni

seven: mallruungin
seven (card): mallruungiq

sew it: mingqelluku
sew: mingqelluni
sewing needle: mingqun
sewing kit: kakiwik

shadow: tanraq or tangenraq;
(Afog.) taaneq

shag (a bird): agasuuq

shake
shake it (out): ugcuulluku

shake, jiggle: petagluni
shake it, jiggle it: petaglluku

(earth or house) shakes: aulaluni

(person or body part) shakes, trembles: uulegluni
start shaking: uulengluni

shake his hand: aigarturluku

shallow
be shallow: ek'inani or imarkinani

be shallow-bottomed: ilukinani

shaman: kalla'alek, also samanaq

shaman with power to kill sea mammals, "whaler": arwarsulek

shame (see ashamed)
be shameful: qikinarluni

shampoo: quliyutaq

shape
get out of shape: cangurlluni
get it out of shape: cangurlluku

share
share (some) with him, leave some food for him: ilakuiluku

share half with him: qupkuiluku

shark: iraluruaq, also melugyaq

sharp
be sharp (not dull): ipegluni (ipesqaq)

shave: ungairluni
shave him: ungairluku

shavings: cananguat

shawl: saaliq

shed: sa˘rayaq

shed hair, also (hair) sheds: meqlluni

sheep: pa˘ranaq

shelf: skaapaq

shell (for gun): pat˘uunaq
shell (of sea creature): salaq

shine
(light) shines: akirluni
(light) shines on it: akirluku
shining light: akirneq
shine (with reflected light): rirluni (risqaq)
shine it, polish it: rircarluku
sun is shining: macarluni
moon is shining: iralirluni

shingle: si˘rip'iitsaaq or ci˘ripiitsaaq

ship: skuunaq

shirt: qaliyaq or qaliyaruaq, also paa˘rkaaq, also tiuplaaq

shiver, shake: uulegllu ni

shoe: pashmakiiq
dress shoe: patiinkaaq
tennis shoe: aqriicestaaq

shoelace: tupiq

shoot
shoot with a gun: nutegluni or nutgaluni
shoot it with a gun: nutegluku or nutgaluku
shoot a gun: nutegyarluni
shoot with an arrow: pitegllu ni
shoot it with an arrow: pitegllu ku
shoot an arrow: pitegcarluni

shore
its shore: cenii

short
be short: naninani
(person) is short: kanagkinani

shorts: pactaniik

shot, BBs: t˘uupit

shotgun: t˘uupawik

shoulder: tuik or tuwik

shovel: lapáatkaaq

show it to someone: tangercesllu ku
show off: pimasqiluni
bring it out and show it: maniluku
bring it out and show it to him: maniwiklluku

shrimp: qumitgarpak

shut it: patuluku
shut him up: patulluku

shy
be shy: qikiluni
be shy (all the time): qikitarluni
be shy of him: qikiklluku

sick
be sick: qenaluni
start to get sick: qenangluni

side
side of body: caniqaq
turn sideways: canirlluni
on one's side: canirmi//canian

to the side of it, beside it: nallii

the other side, across from it: akia

lie or turn on one's side: kukuglluni
on one's side: kukugmi//kukuan

its side (as the side of a building): cenii
right to the side of it: cenkaraa

tip it sideways: illuglluni
sideways: illugmi//illuan

sigh, exhale: aneryarluni

sight (a gun): qinrulluni
sight at it: qinrulluku

gun sights: anacruk

come into sight: igwarluni

signal with one's hand: lliicaarluni
signal to him with one's hand: lliicaa'ulluku

sill: puřukaq

silly
be silly: llang'ayagluni or ellaingayagluni

silver salmon: qakiiyaq

simple
be simple: piarainani

sin: křisiirluni

sinew: qikarlluk

sing: aturluni
sing it: aturluku

sing or talk to it (baby): inqelluku

singe it: panirluku

sink
sink (in water): kill'uni
sinker: kicautaq

sink (in mud or snow): muruluni
sink (continuously, in mud or snow): murualuni

sip it (something hot): yurlluku

sister
older sister: alqaq or aakaa

younger sister: uyuwaq

sister-in-law: aiq
(his sister-in-law: ainga)

sit
be sitting (in sitting position): aqum'aluni or aqumgaluni
sit down: aqumluni

sit on eggs: waaluni

six: arwinlen or arwilgen
six (card): arwinlek

size
its size: pitatii

skate: kankiiq
skate: kankiirluni

skeleton of fish, also dry fish made from fish skeleton: suniq

skid sideways: carilluni
skid from side to side: carialuni

skiff: skiigwaq or tuuřaq

double-ended skiff: palayaq

skillet: skuuŕutaq

skillful
be skillful at making things, a neat worker: munarluni

skin, hide: amiq
skin it: amiirluku

skinny
(person) is skinny: mayarluni

(pole, etc.) is skinny, small in diameter: aminani

skip (over) it: kiturluku
skip some: kituwiluni

sky, heaven: qilak

slam something on part of one's body: patuq'aulluni

slant, tilt: illuqlluni
slanted: illuqmi/illuan

slap him: qacarlluku

slave: metqaq

sled: saaniik
sled line: tupiutaq

sleep: qawarluni
keep dozing off: qawa'aluni
be sleepy: qawarniluni
be groggy after sleeping: qawiqlluni

"sleep" in eyes: qunik

sleep-walk: temliluni

sleeping bag: qawarsuun

slick
be slick: llur'anarluni, also wasqinarluni

slide
slide (down): llurluni
slide (down, continuously): lluuwarluni

(earth) slides down, there is a landslide: uslluni

slightly: ellma

slingshot: peluquq

slip (garment): yuupkaaq

slip: wasqilluni or llur'arlluni
be slippery: wasqinarluni or llur'anarluni

slipper: cuuglliiq, also selipaaq or selip'aq, also ac'iqaq and at'alaq

sliver: cukiq, also unarsak
get a sliver: cukilluni, also unarsagluni

slobber: naugllululuni

sloppy
be sloppy: mequuluni, also uragluni

slough: kapegyallquq

slow
be slow (in speed): cukainani

be slow at doing a job: pawianani

go slowly: pirainani

slug him: tenglugluku

smack
make a smacking noise: mecarlluni

small
small of one's back: quuyaq

be small: miklluni or miknani (mikelnguq)

smart
be smart, clever: puqigluni (puqisqaq)
not be smart: puqianani

be smart, intelligent: uswituluni

smash it flat: ciilluku

smear some on it: mingugluku

smell: narluni
smell it (the odor reaches one): narluku
smell it, sniff it: naryaurluku
smell it by sniffing: narsuurluku

its smell: tepii
smell bad: teplugluni
smell good: tepkeglluni
be smelly: tepllirluni

smell like urine or sewage: etqilluni

smile
smile or laugh: englaryugluni
always be smiling: englartarluni
smile or laugh at him: englarnaklluku

smile in a happy way, look happy: sugnirluni

smoke: puyuq
(fire) smokes: pu'irluni
smoke a cigarette: puyuruarluni
smoke it (a cigarette): puyuruarluku
smoke it (a fish, etc.): puyuqlluku
smoke (fish, etc.): puyuqlluni
keep on smoking (fish, etc.): puyuqetarluni
keep on smoking it (fish, etc.): puyuqetarluku

smokehouse: ciqlluaq

smokestack: trupaq

smooth
be smooth, even: nallqigluni (nallqisqaq), also werluni

be smooth (land): kuinggwignirluni

be smooth (water): tumnirluni

snag
get snagged, caught on something: naglluni, also as'arlluni

snail: ipuk, also ac'aruaq

snake: smiiyaq

snare: negaq
snare it: negarluku
snare some: nega'iluni

sneak up on him: terikllluku, also nill'arlluku

sneeze (once): eqeshngarluni
sneeze (repeatedly): eqesnga'aluni

sniff, smell (with nose right around something): naryaurluni
sniff it: naryaurluku

snipe: kulickiiq

snore: qutugluni
keep on snoring: qutualuni

snot: kakeglluk

snow
falling snow: qaniq
snow, be snowing: qaningluni
start snowing: qaniurlluku
stop snowing: qaniiyulluni

snow on ground: aniuq

wet snow: mecaliqaq
wet snow is falling: mecaliqangluni

snowshoe: tangluq

snuff: iqmik
chew snuff: iqmigluni
snuff box: iqmiutaq or peluskaun

soak it: kenilluku
soak some: kenicíluni
get soaking wet: keniq'arluni

soap: miilaq

sober up: surlluni

sock: cuukiiq

sockeye: nikliiq

sod: (Afog.) nikiiq

soda pop: taangaruaq

soda cracker: sug'ařiq

soft
be soft: unainani

(sound) is soft: emkinani or mekinani

solar plexus: maksaq or patlouskaaq

solder: paya'irluni
solder it: paya'irluku

soldier: saltaataq

some
some more: cali

somebody, someone: kinaq
some people: kinkut

something: caqiq

sometime: cami

some other time: qakunguaqu

sometimes: allrani or iliini

son: awaqutaq

son-in-law: nengauq
(my son-in-law: nengauka)

song: atuun or atunguaq

soon, in a while: gwanirpak

soot: saasaq

sore: pupik

(body part) is sore: angqerlluku

sorry
feel sorry for him: naklleklluku

feel sorry for oneself: ilasugyugluni

sound, noise: nepa

sound good: nitnirluni

soup: suupaq

sour
be sour: quuhnarluni (quuhnasqaq)
have a sour taste in one's mouth: quuhniyugluni
be soured: quulegllluku

southeast: kiakeq

spacious
be spacious: nunatuluni or entuluni

spade (card): piikiiq

spank
give him a spank: piqerluku
spank him (repeatedly): piqerturluku

spanker, switch made of bundle of leaves used to bring hot air in contact with body in banya: taarin or taaritet
spank oneself with bundle of leaves in banya: taariluni
spank him with bundle of leaves: taariluku

spark: kallkiq
shower sparks: kallkirlluni

sparkle: riiyarqaaluni

sparrow: ikuwitiiq

spawn: qaryaluni

speak: niuglluni or yuglluni
speak continuously: niuwaluni or yuuwaluni
speak to him: niu'ulluku or yuu'uliuku
speak about it: niuklluku or yukllluku
speak about it continuously: niuwateklluku or yuuwateklluku

spear: kepsuun

fish spear: panaq

fish spear with detachable barb: (OH) maalik; (Afog.) apak'aangaaq

spell
cast a spell: kalla'arluni or camanirluni or samanirluni
cast a spell on him: kalla'arluku or camanirluku or samanirluku

spicy
be spicy, hot: qatllinarluni

spider
white spider: atmaayak

spill
(it) spills: kugluni
spill it (on purpose): kugluku
spill it (by accident): kug'iluku

spirit: anerneq

spit: qecirluni
spit at it: qecirluku
spit repeatedly: qeciyarluni
spit at it repeatedly: qeciyarluku
spit it out: qecuulluku

splash: ciqilluni
splash it: ciqiluku
splash continuously: ciqiurluni
splash it continuously: ciqiurluku

splatter: ciqnerlluni

splice them: usguullukek or uyuullukuk

splinter: cukiq
get a splinter: cukilluni

split
split: qupllluni
split it: qupllluku
split it (continuously): qupurluku

split open, come apart: kiiyarlluni

be easy to split: qugcigluni (qugcisqaq)
be hard to split: qugcialluni (qugcialnguq)

(they) split up: augyullutek
split it up: auglluku

split fish: segluku

spoil
get spoiled: asiiyulluni

spoon: luuskaaq

spot it (see it suddenly): tangqaarlluku

sprain one's ankle: nikiq'eriluni

spread
spread it out: saglluku

spread one's legs: aurlerlluni

spread it (butter): mingugluku

spring (season): ugnerkaq
in the spring: ugnerkami
be spring: ugnerkarluni
last spring: ugnekarpak
next spring: ugnerkaqu
every spring: ugnerkanra

early spring: ugnerkaryuwaq
in early spring: ugnerkaryuwarmi
be early spring: ugnerkaryuwarluni

hot spring: maqallaq

(metal) spring: pŭrusinaq

spruce: see tree

spyglass: qinrutak

squash it: ciilluku

squeamish
be squeamish (about something dirty): lleryugluni

squeeze it: eqlluku

squeeze contents out by running fingers along it, strip it: cipeglluku

squint: ircuglluni
keep squinting: ircualuni

squirrel: qanganaq

stab it, poke it: kaplluku
keep on stabbing it: kapurluku

stack them up: qaligialluki

stagger: agualuni

stain
be stained: puyaluni
stain it: puyalluku

stairs: tŕaapat

stamp one's foot: tuc'arluni

stand
stand up: nangarlluni

(plant, etc.) stands up: naparlluni
stand it up: naparlluku

staple it: nutguarluku
staple gun: nutguaq

star: agyaq; (Karluk) mit'aq

north star: qukaun

go starring (carolling with Christmas star): slaawirluni

start
start, begin: aularnirluni

start it (machine): aglluku
(machine) gets started: agluni

start it (fire, banya): kuarlluku

startle him: tupaglluku
get startled: tupagluni
be easily startled: tupagtarluni
give a start (when startled): tupagyarluni

stay
stay (there): ell'uni (elnguq)
stay with him: el'ulluku

stay awake, stay up: maktaluni

stay overnight: qawartarluni

stay for a while, get stuck: (due to weather): tepauluni

stay up late: akguuliluni

stay with him (to take care of him), babysit him: nayurluku

steam: arillaq
steam: arillirluni

steambath: see banya

steamer: paŕag'uusinaq

steel: cawik

steelhead (trout): mayuwartaq

steep
be steep: werngaluni

steer: aquluni or aruluni
steer it: aquluku or aruluku

steering wheel: aqusuun or aquwik, also arusuun or aruwik

stem
its stem: puunga

step
step on it (once): tull'uku
step on it (repeatedly): tutmarluku

step back: kingutmiarluni

take a step: amllirluni
step along: amllialuni

steps, stairs: mayu'utet or tŕaaparuat

stern
its stern: kingua
in the stern: kingumi

stick (piece of wood):
qupuraq

walking stick: aya'uq

stick, adhere: neplluni
stick to it: neplluku
be sticky: nepcanarluni

stick, get stuck: kapuc'arluni
stick in it: kapulluku

stick up: napaq'arluni

stick up for him: igurluku

stiff
be stiff, hard: tegluni

(body part or dead body) gets stiff: igurlluku

still, yet: cali

sting
(body part) stings, smarts: qatlliluni
cause one to sting: qatllinarluni

stingy
be stingy: alayugluni
be stingy (all the time): alatarluni
be stingy with it: alaklluku

stink: arinarlluku

stir it: pekaglluku

stomach: suqaq

have a stomach-ache: aqsiqlluni

stone: see rock

stop
stop (doing something), quit: aulairluni or arulairluni

stop (going): naglluni

stop it up, plug it: mellarluku or mellaquurluku

store: laafkaaq or láûgkaaq

story: quliyanguaq
tell a story: quliyanguarluni
tell (a story) about it: quliyanguaqlluku
tell a story to him: quliyanguilluku

stout
be stout: llegluni (llegesqaq)

stove
cooking stove: pelit'aaq

heating stove: kaminaq

stove pipe: tŭpat

stove cover lifter: ugaatkaaq

straight
be straight: nallqigluni
straighten it: nallqigcarluku

strain, exert effort: cakugluni

stranded
be stranded, stuck: anak'arluni

stranger: allanertaq

strangle it: qemilluku

stretch
stretch out: nengluni
stretch it: nenglluku
stretch it out: nengugllukuor nuqlluku
stretch it out continouslu: nengugtarluku or nuqtarluku
stretch oneself: nenguniurluni

stretch one's legs: sturlluni

strike
strike by rapping or knocking (once): kaugluni
strike it (once): kaugluku
strike repeatedly: kaugturluni
strike it repeatedly: kaugturluku

strike it, hit it (once): piqerluku
strike it, hit it (repeatedly): piqerturluku

string: pȓaatiwaq, also
iȓagkuruaq or miȓagkuruaq

string it, put it on a string, thread, or slender stick: nugluku

strip it (run fingers along it to get water out): curlluku
strip it (continuously): curtarluku

strong
be strong: tukniluni (tuknisqaq)

(coffee or tea) is strong: curluni (cusqaq)

stubborn
be stubborn: peqegngaluni or peqegyugluni
be stubborn (all the time): peqegtarluni

stuck
get stuck (unable to go farther): anak'arluni or nag'arlluni

get stuck (due to weather): tepauluni

be stuck, at a loss: as'arlluni

food gets stuck in one's throat: tuglluni

study: litnaurluni
study it: litnaurluku

stumble and fall: paluq'arluni

stump: acillquq

stumped
be stumped: as'arlluni

stupid
be stupid: puqianani

stutter: imtuqarluni

suck: melugluni
suck it: melugluku

suck at breast: mugluni
suck at her breast: mugluku

suck it in, sip it: yurlluku

suck something out of it: paterluku
suck something out of it (continuously): patrurluku

suddenly, all at once: tamaakerllainaq

suffer: ilanarqurluni

suffocate: eplluni

sugar: saaraȓaq

suit of clothes: paaȓat

suit oneself, do one's own thing: piugcicini aturluku

suitcase: sam'atanaq

summer: kiak
in the summer: kiagmi
be summer: kiagluni
last summer: kiagpak
next summer: kiaku
every summer: kianra
spend the summer: kia'iluni

early summer: kiagyuwaq
in early summer: kiagyuwarmi
be early summer: kiagyuwarluni

sun: macaq
sun is shining: macangluni
sunbathe: macangucesllunі
have a sunburn: macangaayagluku

have a suntan: tungulluku

Sunday: Agayuneq
be Sunday: Agayuut

suppose
I suppose, maybe: allrak or all'ak

sure
for sure: picinek

surface, emerge: pugluni, also suarluni

surpass him: ciplluku

surprise him, startle him: tupaglluku
be surprised, startled: tupagluni, also qalaq'arluni

suspenders: pacaa'askiik

suspicious
be suspicious: patellruyugluni
or sung'uyugluni
be suspicious (all the time): patellrutarluni or sung'utarluni
be suspicious of him: patellruklluku or sung'uklluku

swallow (bird): saangapalúwaq

swallow: igluni
swallow it: igluku
swallow some: igulluni

swamp, swampy place: maraq

swan: qugyuk

sway back and forth: illualuni

sweat: serluni
(he is sweating: ser'uq)

sweater: suitaŭaq

sweep: kagiluni
sweep it: kagiluku

sweet
be sweet: neqnirluni

swell
swell up, puff up: pugluni
or pugkarluni
swell (waves): qaugyaak
there are swells: qaugyaangluni

swim: kuimarluni
(fish) swims against current: asgurluni

swing: kacuulaq
swing (on a swing): kacuularluni
rope swing: wigtaaq
swing (on a rope swing): wigtaarluni

switch: see spank

sympathy
be sympathetic: nakllegyugluni
be sympathetic (all the time): nakllegtarluni
sympathize with him: naklleklluku

syrup: sŭrupaq

T

table: stuuluq
set the table: stuuliurluni
or stuululirluni

tablet
writing tablet: igarwik

take
take it: tuuluku
take them (repeatedly): tuularluki
take some: tuulluni

take some aboard: ekulluni
take it aboard: ekulluku

take some across (to the other side): arwiulluni
take it across: arwiulluku

take some along: ilakulluni
take it along: ilaklluku
take it along (continuously): ilakurluku

take it apart: nauglluku

take something away from him: allurlluku

take away ot take off part of it: ilairluku
keep on taking away part of it: ilairturluku

take some back (home): angiyulluni
take it back (home): angiyulluku

take a banya, take a bath: maqiluni

take some by boat: aiwilluni
take it by boat: aiwilluku

take
take care of him: aulukllluku

stay and take care of him: nayurluku

take it down to the beach (e.g. a boat): atrarlluni

take some down: aciwaulluni
take it down: aciwaulluku

take some in: itrulluni
take it in: itrulluku

take it off, out: yuuluku
take them off, remove them: yuularluki
take some off, out, remove some: yuuwiluni
take things off, out: yuula'iluni

take some out (of something having a door or small opening): anyulluni
take it out: anlluku

take some out to sea: atrulluni
take it out to sea: atrulluku

take over for him: igurluku

take some over (toward the south side): alraulluni
take it over: alraulluku

take some over (toward the north side): itraulluni
take it over: itraulluku

take a picture: patŸiitai'iluni
take a picture of it: patŸiitairluku

take a step: amllirluni
take steps: amllialuni

take as a member of the church: ilaksa'ulluku

(they) take turns: kipullegtaraulluteng

take some up: tagulluni
take it up: tagulluku

take
take some up on top: ugyulluni
take it up on top: ugyulluku

take some up (climb with it): mayuulluni
take it up: mayuulluku

talk
talk: niuglluni or yuglluni
talk continuously: niuwaluni or yuuwaluni
talk to him: niu'ulluku or yuu'ulluku
talk to him continuously: niu'uqurluku or yuu'uqurluku
talk about it: niuklluku or yuklluku
talk about it continuously: niuwateklluku or yuuwateklluku

talk back: kium'aluni
talk back to him: kium'aluku
he is talking back: kiumgauq

talk or sing to it (baby), pay attention to it: inqelluku

tall
be tall: kanagtuluni

tan
get a tan, be suntanned: tungulluku

Tanaina Athabaskan, Kenaitze: Kenaiyuq

tangle
get tangled up: ilagluni
tangle it up: ilaglluku
tangled underbrush: ilagneq

tank: taangkaaq

tape, glue: nepyutaq

tar: esmalaq

target: napataq

tarp, canvas: palus'iinaq

taste
taste some: sur'irluni or surwirluni
taste it: sur'irluku or surwirluku

taste good: piturnirluni

tea: caayuq

have tea: sarsaluni
want tea: sarsayugluni

tea kettle: cainiik
tea pot: cainiiguaq

teach: litnauwiluni
teach him: litnaurluku

teacher: uciitilaq or litnauwista

tear
a tear, rip: caqneq
(it) tears: caqlluni
(it tore: caqtuq)
tear it: caqlluku
tear it (up)(with repeated acts): caqtarluku

tear it or cut it to pieces: urqelluku

tear it down: naugllluku

tears: aluwik

tease: agqacestaarluni or agagsaa'iluni
tease him: agqacestaarluku or agagsaagluku

tease him, play tricks on him: anglanasiiklluku

teat, breast: muk
her teat, breast: muuwa

tee-shirt: tiilnaaq, also lamátkaaq

teen-ager: ayaneraq

tell (see also talk)
tell him: quliraulluku
tell him about it: quliyanguilluku
tell on him: quliyarluku
tell on someone: quliyarluni

tell him to do something: lliimerluku

tell him the right thing to do, advise him, scold him: allerqurluku

tell him off: situugluku
tell him off (continuously): situugturluku

ten: qulen
ten (card): qula

tend to it: tuniulluku

tendon: nukek

tense up: eqmerluni

tent: palátkaaq

test it: takuluku
keep testing it: takuurluku

thank
thank you: quyanaa
thank you very much: quyanaasinaq
be thankful: quyaluni
be thankful for it or to him: quyaklluku
be thankful to him: quyawiklluku

that
that one (by you; also, in general, at the place referred to previously--restricted): taugna or tauna
of that one: taug'um or taum
those: taugkut
that's all: tawa'i
that way, like that: tawaten

that
that one (by you; also, in general, at the place referred to previously--extended): tamaana
of that one: tamaatum
those: tamaakut
that kind: tamaakuciq
that much, that many: tamaaten

thaw out: u'uglluni
or u'uglluku
thaw it out: urungcirluku or urugceslluku

then, at that time: taumi

there (see also back, behind, down in, out, over, up)
there (by you; also, in general, at the place referred to previously--restricted): tawa'i
(located) there: tawani
(heading) there: tawa'ut
from there: tawaken
(by way of) there: tawaagun

around there (by you; also, in general, at the place referred to previously--extended): tamaa'i
(located) around there: tamaani
(heading) around there: tamaa'ut
from around there: tamaaken
(by way of) around there: tamaagun

they, themselves, them, theirs: ellaita
to them, for them: ellaitnun
to themselves, for themselves: ellmegtenun
they two (themselves), those two, them two, theirs: ellaigta
to them two, for them two: ellaignun
to themselves (two), for themselves (two): ellmegtegnun

thick
be thick: martuluni, also can'uluni

(fog) is thick: umcigluni; (Afog.) umceslluni

thimble: tekruaq

thin
be thin: markinani, also canegllluni or can'ginani

be thin in diameter: aminani

thing: caqiq

think
think: umyaarteqlluni or umyaarturluni
think, ponder: umyaalinguarluni

think of it, recall it: enqarluku

thirsty
be thirsty: taangayugluni

be thirst from dehydration: patrirluku

this
this (restricted): una
of this: um
to this, for this: uumen
these: ukut
like this, this way: gwaten

this (extended): man'a
of this: mat'um
these: makut
this kind: makuciq
about this time of the year: maatermi

thorn: cukiq
get a thorn: cukilluni
thorny plant: cukilanaq

thousand: tiiscaaq

thread: kelugkaq

thread it through something, also thread something through it: nugluku

three: pingayun
three (card): pingayuq
third: pingayuat

throat: igmaun or igya'aq

through
get through it (an obstacle), make it through it: allpagluku

go through it, penetrate it: peturlluku or pulalluku

put it through an opening, thread it through: nugluku

soak through it: taplluku

throw
throw things: milurquuciluni
throw things at him: milurquulluku

throw it (away): eglluku
throw some (away): egciluni

throw water on it, splash it: ciqiluku
keep throwing water on it: ciqiurluku
throw water on something, splash something (especially rocks in banya): ciqilluni
keep throwing water on something: ciqiu'ulluni

thunder: kalliq
thunder: kallirluni, also minrarluni

Thursday: Staamiin
it is Thursday: Staamiriut

thus: see way

tickle him: qumcaayutaarluku
be ticklish: qumcaayugluni
be ticklish (all the time): qumcaatarluni

tide
tide goes out: kenlluni
tide goes out on it: kenulluku
low tide: ken'aq

tide comes in: tung'irluni
tide covers it: tungiulluku
high tide: tung'iq

tie
tie it: nemerluku
tie it together: nemrulluku

tie it up (to something): napyuulluku
tie something up: napyuuciluni

tie
tie them together: usgulluki

tilt, list, lean (to where it is not upright): irirlluni

tilt, slant, tip sideways: illuglluni

time
what time is it?: qaugcinek kaugtau'u?

for the first time: nutaan

the last time: kingukun

for a long time, since long ago: qanginek

have the time, opportunity to do something: tekiulluni or pakiulluni
have the time, opportunity for it: tekilluku or pakigluku

this time: mat'umi
about this time of the year: maatermi

tingle
(body part) tingles after blood flow has been cut off for some time: kakilacagiiluku

tip
its tip, point: iqua

tip over, capsize: kitnguluni
tip it over or tip over in it: kitngulluku

tip sideways: illuglluni
tip it sideways: illuglluku

tip up: irirlluni
tip it up: irirlluku

tired
be tired: sakaarlluni or mernurluni

be tired of waiting: qatgaarlluni

Tlingit: Kulusuq

today: ernerpak
later on today: ernequ

toe
big toe: putukuq or angenquyuk

toenail: estuk
(my toenail: stuuka)
(his toenail: cetua)

together
(they) get together: katurlluteng
get them together: katurlluki

toilet: anarwik or nuusniik

toilet paper: siquu'utaq

tomcod: saakelaq

tomcod egg: arhmasuk
(tomcod eggs: arhmasut)

tomorrow: unuaqu
until tomorrow: unuaqunun

day after tomorrow: yaatiiku

tongs: tuulautek

tongue: uluq
(my tongue): uluka

tonight (this evening): akgua'arpak
later on tonight: akgua'aqu

tonight (at night): unugpak
later on tonight: unuku

too, also: cali

be too much: ana'ulluni

tooth: gun or guuteq

tooth aches: guuciqlluni

pick it up with one's teeth: kegmigluku
hold it in one's teeth: kegmiaqlluku
something held in the teeth: kegmiaq

toothpick: kumkiutaq

top
top of it, tip of it: kangra

get to the top: kangeqllilluku

on top of it (a surface): qainga
put it on top of one: qaimigluku
have it on top of one: qaimiaqlluku

touch
touch it (once): agturluku
touch it (repeatedly): agtualuku

touch it, feel it: unaluku

touch it, have something to do with it: cakllu'u
don't touch it!: caken'illgu!

tough
be tough: tegluni (tegesqaq)

(person) is tough, not a weakling: agatuluni

tow: qamurluni
tow it: qamurluku

towel: ermiutaq

dish towel: tr̆aapkaaq

toy: wamqutaq

track: tuma
(tracks: tumet)
make tracks: tumiluni
track it: tumaarlluku

trail, path: aprun

translate for him: qanercirluku

trap: kapkaanaq
trap it: kapkaanarluku

trash: llernat

travel: ang'asiigluni

treat him (with medicine): sungcarluku

tree (especially spruce): napaq

trim it: cakilluku
trim something: cakiciluni

trip and fall: angqulluni

trouble
have trouble, have a hard time: kayagniurluni or cakugluni

get into trouble: piruyagluni or ka'ugllugluni

trout: saaguayaq, also anciq

hooked nose trout: curlluk

lake trout, Dolly Varden: nanwam ancia

true
be true: picuuluni

try
try it out, try it on: takuluku
try it out (repeatedly): takuurluku

tub: saikaaq

tuber
sweet swamp tuber: mayuruaq

tuberculosis: cigúutkaaq
have tuberculosis: cigúutkaarluku

Tuesday: Aipiin
it is Tuesday: Aipiiyut

tundra: cailnguq

turn
turn to face it: cauluku

turn back: tunulluni
turn back to him: tunulluku

turn it down (light, radio, etc.): qamcugluku

turn
  turn inside out: ull'uni
  turn it inside out: ull'uku

  turn and look at it:
  kingyarluku

  turn it off (light, gas,
  radio, etc.): qamlluku

  turn it on (light, gas,
  radio, etc.): kuarlluku

  turn it on (radio): aglluku

  turn over, around: mumiglluni
  turn it over, around: mumiglluku

  turn on one's side: canirlluni
  turn it on its side: canirlluku

  turn it up (light, radio, etc.):
  uyangulluku

  turn upside down: kanarlluni
  turn it upside down: kanarlluku

  (they) take turns:
  kipullegtaraulluteng

twenty: suinaq

twins: malrik or mal'ik

twist
  twist it: qiplluku
  twist it (continuously):
  qipurluku

twitch: petagluni

two: mal'uk
  second of two: malruak
  second of three or more:
  malruat

U

ugly
be ugly: tangerhniinani, also asiilngunarluni, also cucunainani

uncle
(mother's brother): angaa or angaq

(father's brother): ataa or ataataq

unclean
be unclean: llernarluni
feel it is unclean, be squeamish about it: lleqlluku

uncomfortable
feel uncomfortable, uneasy: aturniilliqlluni

unconscious
become unconscious, pass out: mayuriiluni

under
under it, underneath it: acaa
under you: acigpeni
the one under it: aciqllia or atllia
go by under it: aciirluku

underwear: iluqlliit

piece of underwear: tiilnaaq

understand: kangirciluni
understand (continuously): kangirciurluni
understand it: kangirciluku
understand it (continuously): kangirciurluku

undertow: ikuak
there is an undertow: ikualluni

undo
come undone (for example, something woven or knitted): itemluni
undo it: itemlluku

come undone, unbuttoned, unlaced, unzipped: tupiirluni
undo, unbutton, unlace, unzip it: tupiirluku

undress: qungatairluni, also matarlluni, also atkuirluni
undress him: qungatairluku, also matarlluku, also atkuirluku

unhappy
be unhappy: imasuugluni

unload it: kiwgirluku

unpack: qungatairluni
unpack it: qungatairluku

unplug
get unplugged: mellairluni
unplug it (something blocked off): mellairluku

unrecognizable
be unrecognizable: nallunarluni

untie
get untied, come loose: itemluni or petengluni
untie it, take it loose: itemlluku or petenglluku

up
up there (restricted): pia'i
(located) up there: piani
(heading) up there: pia'ut
from up there: piaken
(by way of) up there: piyaagun
that one up there: pingna
of that one up there: ping'um
those up there: pingkut

up there (extended): paaga
(located) up there: paagani
(heading) up there: paaguut
(by way of) up there: paagaagun
from up there: paagaken
that one up there: pagna
of that one up there: pag'um
those up there: pagkut

up
up there (obscured), up at the lakes, up in the woods: pama'i
(located) up there: pamani
(heading) up there: pama'ut
from up there: pamaken
(by way of) up there: pamaagun
that one up there: pamna
of that one up there: pam'um
those up there: pamkut

up the inlet: qawa'i
(located) up the inlet: qawani
(heading) up the inlet: qawa'ut
from up the inlet: qawaken
(by way of) up the inlet: qawaagun
that one up the inlet: qaugna
of that one up the inlet: qaug'um
those up the inlet: qaugkut
go up the inlet: qawa'irlluni

go, come up: tagluni
carry, take, bring it up: tagulluku
put, pull it up: taglluku

get up: makluni

get up (on top of something): uglluni
take, bring it up on top: ug'ulluku

go, come up (by climbing): mayurluni
carry, take, bring it up: mayuulluku

lift up one's head, look up: cuglluni

upper
the upper part of it: qullia or quleqllia

upset
get upset, one's feelings get hurt: qaisuugluni
upset him, hurt his feelings: qaisuuglluku

upside down: kanarmi//kanaan
turn upside down: kanarlluni
turn it upside down: kanarlluku

upstairs: qall'iq

upstairs (there): pakna
(located) upstairs: pakmani
(heading) upstairs: pakmaut
from upstairs: pakmaken
(by way of) upstairs: pakmaagun
the one upstairs: pakemna
of the one upstairs: pakem'um
those upstairs: pakemkut

urchin
sea urchin: uutuk

urgent (see hurry)
have urgent business, be in a hurry: nayaluni

urinate: qurlluni
have to urinate: qursugluni

urine: etquq

use
use it: aturluku
be usable: atuuluni

get used up: nangluni
use it up: nangluku

get used to it: liiyulluku or liiyarlluku

pick up something one can use later: aklluurluku
something one picks up for later use: aklluuq

uvula: uluruaq

V

vertebrae: iiwaq or wiiwaq

vest: silin or silitaq

vinegar: uksuusaaq

violin: skriipkaaq

visible
  be visible: tangenruluni

visit: kula'irluni
  visit him: kula'irwiklluku

voice: erinaq

volcano: puyulek

vomit (once): miryarluni
  vomit on it (once): miryarluku
  vomit (repeatedly):
  mirya'aluni
  vomit on it (repeatedly):
  mirya'aluku

W

wade: nalugluni
  wade around, wade along:
  naluwarluni

waist: qukaq

wait: utaqaluni
  wait for him: utaqaluku
  wait a minute!: atakuu!

wake up: esgarluni
  wake him up: esgarlluku

walk: kuinglluni
  take a walk: kula'irluni
  walk back and forth:
  angitaaruarluni
  walk on the beach:
  qutirluni
  walk in a hurry:
  kagwagluni
  walk overland: nunakuarluni

walking stick: aya'utaq

wall: estinaq

wallet: akiun

wallpaper: iluliyaq
  wallpaper it: iluli'irluku

waltz: waalicaaq

want
  want to get (some):
  aya'iluni
  want to get it: aya'iklluku
  want some, ask for some:
  piicagluni
  want it, ask for it:
  piicagluku

want
want to do something, ask to do something: piugciluni

want to have something, covet: eklliyugluni
want to have it, covet it: ekllikllluku
be covetous all the time: ekllitarluni

want to go along: nacigluni
want to go along with him: nacigluku

want some more, ask for more: ilaiturluni

want to take someone along: ilangcarluni
want to take him along, want him to go with one: ilangcarluku

not want to have people around, want to be alone: awaryugluni
want to be alone (all the time): awartarluni
not want to have him around: awaqlluku

war
(they) have a war, (they) fight: anguyagluteng

warden
church warden: staarastaaq

warehouse: sarayaq

warm
be warm: maqaruarluni
(person or place) is warm: maqarluni
warm it up: maqarcarluku

warn him, admonish him: allerqurluku

wart: utnguq

wash
wash (oneself): urturluni
wash it (for example, dish, person, or body part): urturluku
wash dishes: urtuwiluni

wash clothes: iqai'iluni
wash it (clothing): iqairluku
washing machine: iqai'isuun
washboard: iqai'isuun or iqai'isuutet

wash one's face: ermigluni
wash it (face) or wash his face: ermigluku
wash basin: ermigwik

wash one's hair: qulilluni
wash it (hair) or wash his hair: qulilluku

wash one's hands: uuriluni
wash them (hands): uuriluku

washboard: priáckaat

washtub: saikaaq

(wave) washes over it: qagerluku

wasp: taiyaq

watch, wristwatch: casaat

watch
watch, look: tangerhniqlluni
watch it, look at it: tangerhniqlluku

watch out: llaasurluni

watch over him, take care of him: aulukllluku

water: taangaq
get water: taangarlluni
pack water: taangarqiurluni

pot of hot water: uqnarwik or uqniwik

waterfall: qurllurta

watermelon berry: muuguaq (Afog.)

wave: qangyuk
there are waves: qangyungluni

wave it: magaa'irutekllluku
wave (one's hands): magaa'irluni
wave at him: magaa'irluku

wax in one's ear: tekiq

way
be in the way, get in the way: awiraulluni
be in his way, get in his way: awiyarluku
do it one's own way: picini aturluku
that way, thus: tawaten
this way, thus: gwaten
(by) which way: natgun

we, us, ours: gwangkuta
to us, for us: gwangkumtenun
we two, us two: gwangkunuk
to us two, for us two: gwangkumtegnun
like us, the way we do: gwangkumcicestun

weak
be weak: tuknianani
feel weak: (OH) maluqnarluni or maluqnarnani
(coffe or tea) is weak: ecuilluni
be a weakling, frail: agakinani

weapon: pisuutaq
weapon for hitting: anuu'utaq
hit with a weapon: anuurluku
(Afog.) anaurluku

wear: aturluni
wear it: aturluku
wear out: usuq'arluni

weasel: amitatuk

weather
the weather, outdoors: lla
have trouble with the weather: llaaculnguluni
be weathered in: sapurluku

Wednesday: Pingayiin
it is Wednesday: pingayiiyut

week: maqineq

weigh it, measure it: usperluku
weight, measure: uspeq
weight to hold it down: usperutaq
put weight on it: ngigluku
weight it down with something heavy: ngigcirluku

welcome
you're welcome: quyanaituq

well
get well, recover: surlluni

westerly wind: kanakeq

wet
be wet: mecuuluni
get wet: mecuurlluni
get soaking wet: keniq'arluni

whale: arwaq or ar'uq
killer whale: arlluk

what: caqiq
what did you say?: ai?, also qayu?
do what: calilluni

wheel: aka'utaq

wheelbarrow: taackaaq

when (in the future): qaku
when (in the past): qangwaq
when (in general): cami

where: nani
  where to: nat'en or natmen
  where from: naken
  which way: natgun
  where is (it): naama
  go where: natgwirluni

whetstone: minguutaq

which
  which of them: naliat
  which of two: naliak
  which part of it: natii

while
  a little while ago: gwanirpak

whisk for banya (see spank):
  taarin or taaritet

whisker: ungak

whistle: kukumyarluni
  keep whistling: kukumya'aluni

white
  be white: qaterluni (qatesqaq)
  white man, American:
  Mirikaansaaq or Mirikaancaaq

who: kina(q)
  who (plural): kinkut
  whose: kinam, kitum, or kia

whole
  the whole thing: luucirmi//
  luucian

why: qai-cali

wick (of a lamp): kumaq or
  kumátkaaq

wide
  be wide: lurtuluni

wife: nuliq
  his wife: nulira or nulia

wild
  wild thing: nunallaq
  wild celery: ugyuun; (Afog.)
  ugsuun
  wild man, Bigfoot: arula'aq
  wild spinach, nettle: uuqaayanaq

willing
  be willing: ugayugluni
  be willing (all the time):
  ugatarluni
  be willing to go along with
  him, willing to do it:
  ugaklluku

willow: nimruyaq or
  nimruryaq

win: qakgwa'iluni

wince (once): awic'arluni
  wince (repeatedly):
  awic'a'aluni

wind: aqllaq
  wind blows: aqllangluni
  wind starts blowing:
  aqllaurlluku
  wind stops blowing:
  aqllaiyulluni
  wind blows from where:
  nakerluni
  wind blows into bay:
  ilumuqarluni
  wind blows out of bay:
  anqerlluni
  go along with wind:
  uqumigluni
  go into wind: asguurluni
  east wind: ungalaq
  north wind: waasaaq
  north-northeast wind: kiakeq
  northeast wind: waasaaruaq
  west wind: llaaniq
  south wind: waakeq
  northwest wind: nunameq
  southwest wind: nakirsariiq
  southeast wind: saniikiaq
  wind off hills: pamakeq
  variable wind, wind from
  different directions:
  qalii'iq

windbreak: llaqlliq

window: gaaleq or raaleq

wine: winuq

wineberry: puyurniq

wing: saquq

winter: uksuq
be winter: uksurluni
in winter: uksumi
this winter, last winter: uksurpak
this coming winter, next winter: uksuqu
every winter: uksuara
spend the winter: uksiluni

wipe
wipe (once): allegluni
wipe (continuously): allgurluni or allegturluku
wipe one's bottom: siquurluni
wipe his bottom: siquurluku

wire: pruurukaaq

wise
be wise: aswituluni

wish
wish one had some: aya'iluni
wish one had it, or one like it: aya'iklluku

witch, shaman: kalla'alek

wolf: kaganaq

wolverine: macarualek

woman: arnaq
old woman: kaiwiq
be an old woman: kayugiuluni
young woman, girl: arya'aq

wonder about it: kangiilyugluni
I wonder if...: ima, or ima'i or ima-mi, also qai-kiq

wood, firewood: kenerkaq
piece of wood, stick: qupuraq
chop wood: iqiurluni, also kenerkiurluni
chopped wood: iqiuwat

word: niugneq or yugneq

work: peklluni
work on it: pektaaqlluku
work, job: pektaaq

world, outside: lla

worm: kinguk

worry: peng'arlluni
worry about it: peng'arlluku
be worried: pengegyugluni
be worried about it: pengeklluku
be worrisome: pengegnarluni

worse
get worse, go from bad to worse, get to be too much: ana'ulluni
get bad or worse: asiiyulluni

worthy
be worthy of thanks: quyanarluni

wound it: pinerllugllluku

wrap
wrap it (package): qantarluku
wrap it by winding something around it: uma irluku

wreck
get wrecked: asiiyarlluni
wreck it: asiiyarlluku

wrestle: akurluni
wrestle with him: akurluku

wrinkle: qacuq
get wrinkled (skin): qaculuku
get wrinkled by water: maruyaglluku
wrinkle it up (cloth, etc.): imeglurqelluku

wrist: tayarneq

write: igarluni
write it: igarluku
write to him (also write on it): igarwiklluku
writing (something written): igaq

wrong
be wrong: picuugkunani

the wrong place, the wrong one: usaun'ilnguq

the wrong way, on the wrong side: kenglucestun; (Afog.) kenlucestun

Y

yardage, fabric: siitsaaq

yarrow: qanganananguaq; (Afog., Kar.) qanganaruaq

yawn (once): aitaurluni
yawn (repeatedly): aitauwarluni or aitauwaluni

year: uksuq

last year: cuuliak or cuuliagpak
next year: cuuliaku

yell (once): qayagaurluni
yell (once) at him: qayagaurluku
yell (repeatedly): qayagauwaluni
yell (repeatedly) at him: qayagauwaluku

yell, scream (once): qal'irluni
yell, scream (repeatedly): qalrialuni

yellow-jacket: taiyaq

yes: aa'a

yesterday: akgua'aq

day before yesterday: yaatiini

you (singular): ellpet
to you, for you: ellpenun

you folks (plural): ellpeci
to you, for you: ellpecesnun

you two: ellpetek
to you two, for you two: ellpetegnun

young
young person: sun'a'aq
be young: sun'arauluni

young man: tan'uraq, also ukisqaq

young woman: arya'aq

young of animal: carliaq

Z

zipper: sipaaq